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The Hongkong Telegraph.
(ESTABLISHED 1891).

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PUMPS

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REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

THE PREMIER AND IRELAND.

IS HE NEGOTIATING SECRETLY?

London, August 1.
While it is affirmed that Mr. Lloyd George is showing an inflexible front to Sinn Fein's demand for a Republic, many Unionists fear that the Premier is secretly negotiating, instead of openly annihilating the movement.
The recalcitrants are moving the adjournment of the House of Commons on Monday to discuss the Premier's attitude to Russia and Ireland, and there is every possibility of a fight between the Coalition Liberals and Unionists, threatening a grave split.

THE POLISH SITUATION.

FRENCH MILITARY MISSION AT WORK.

London, August 1.
The Polish situation is still not clear. According to a message from Warsaw, Polish Armistice Delegates met the Bolshevik Delegates on the Brest-Litovsk-Baranovitchi road on the evening of July 30. The French Military Mission at Warsaw reports that Bolsheviks and Germans are negotiating at Suwalki. General Haller has taken over the command of the northern group of Polish armies. This is the first step in the reorganisation of the Polish Army. French officers have taken over all important technical services.
From Berlin it is semi-officially stated that the Government has asked the Peace Conference speedily to reply to the German request for permission to take necessary measures to maintain the neutrality of her eastern frontier and has requested the Entente to provide shipping to transfer the interned Polish troops to the interior of Germany.

PRINCE'S INDIAN TOUR.

MAY BE POSTPONED A YEAR.

London, August 1.
The *Sunday Times* says it is definitely settled that the Prince of Wales' visit to India will be postponed, unless on his return to England he is found to be thoroughly fit to undertake the journey. His Majesty is unwilling to disappoint India by the suggested substitution of the Duke of York. Therefore, if necessary, the tour will be postponed for a year.

IRISH UNREST.

STORMY SCENES AT TIPPERARY.

London, July 31.
There were stormy scenes at Tipperary following the ambushing of a military lorry at Oola, mentioned on June 30. A party of troops from Tipperary, shouting "Avenge Comrades!" smashed a number of windows.

THE IMPERIAL PRESS CONFERENCE.

London, August 1.
A message from Fredericton, New Brunswick, states that at a civic luncheon to the Imperial Press Conference delegates, Lieut. Col. Sir Campbell Stuart, in a speech, foreshadowed the formation of some kind of permanent Imperial Council dealing with all major affairs of the Empire.
Mr. George Isaacs, of the National Society of Printers, declared that all elements represented at the Conference would work harmoniously to maintain the highest ideals of the British Empire and further to cement the bond of union between the Motherland and the Colonies.

UPROAR IN REICHSTAG.

GENERAL GLORIFIES OLD ARMY.

Berlin, July 31.
The notorious General Gallwitz created an uproar in the Reichstag by glorifying the old Army during the debate abolishing compulsory military service.
The Socialists stormily intervened, shouting "You murderers have the lives of millions on your consciences."
When the uproar was quelled, General Gallwitz resumed his eulogies. The whole Right then quitted the hall.

MANNIX EMBARKS FOR ENGLAND.

New York, August 1.

REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

U.S. RAILWAY RATES.

BIG INCREASES SHORTLY.

Washington, August 1.
The Inter-State Commerce Commission has granted advances in the railroad freight rates of 40 per cent. in the east, 35 per cent. south, 35 per cent. west and 35 per cent. in the mountain Pacific territory. Passenger fares will be increased 20 per cent. to help meet the increase of \$660,000,000 in wages granted by the Railroad Labour Board. The estimated increases aggregate \$1,400,000,000 yearly.
The new rates are expected to operate before September 1st, when the Government guarantee to the railroads expires.

FRENCH CHAMBER DEBATE.

IMPORTANCE OF THE COAL QUESTION.

Paris, July 31.
By 356 votes against 160, the French Chamber passed the Bill for advances for German coal agreed to at the Spa Conference. This constitutes a triumph for M. Millerand. The debate was expected to be a lively one.
M. Bokanowsky, Reporter of the Finance Committee, showed the gravity of the financial problem. He maintained that all additions to the Budget programme would endanger social peace and the economic reorganisation of the country. France, he said, had reached the extreme limit of possible sacrifices.
M. Rollin, Reporter of the Foreign Affairs Committee, supported the Bill. He remarked that the Boulogne Conference had much improved the Spa arrangements which M. Millerand had accepted through necessity.
M. Millerand showed that the coal question was an essential one. To assure that coal should not be lacking for the family hearth and the factories was to realise the first condition of internal order and economic prosperity. M. Millerand, in insisting that the need of a close entente between the Allies was never greater than at present, called on the Chamber to furnish new proof of its political spirit and to serve national interests. — *Havas*.

TO-DAY'S CHINESE TELEGRAMS.

LATEST NEWS FROM THE NORTH.

Shanghai, August 2.
It is reported that the Ministers of Finance and Communications Departments (both are of the Anfu party) after destroying all their documents fled along with Chu Shu-tung to Mongolia.
Tso Kwan and Chang Jik-lin will enter the capital to-day.
Kun Woon-pang has agreed to resume the duty of Premier but only in an acting capacity.
Lung Chai-kwong's name is among the list whose properties will be seized by the Government, but Lung and his family have already left Peking.
A Presidential mandate orders the dissolving of the Anfu Club, and that no charge of any nature shall be brought against its members.
British, American, French and Japanese warships have arrived at Tientsin. In reply to the query made by the Commissioner for Foreign Affairs, the American Consul has declared that these boats are for the protection of their subjects' lives and property, and will not interfere in the Chinese internal crisis.

(Other Telegrams on Page 2.)

NO MORE LILY FEET IN SINGING.

THE TAOYIN'S STERN RESOLVE.

Siningfu, Kan., July 1.—It is a far away cry from Shanghai to this snug little city of Sining a distance of 6,750 li, yet we are moving forward little by little, and the latest advance is an attack upon foot-binding. For 21 years by exhortation as well as by tracts and posters, magic lantern slides etc. we have been urging the people to stop foot-binding, but with the exception of a very few our words fell on deaf ears.
The last few years some of the gentry have been playing at the game by preaching against it, but continuing it in their own homes.
The prime mover in the movement now is our Taoyin Li Tan, a Hunan man of very progressive tendencies, who is determined to see the thing carried into action. About six weeks ago a public meeting was called to bring into existence the Anti-Footbinding League with the Taoyin as President. A proclamation was issued to help

one month all the little wooden shoes should be done away with. So many proclamations have been issued these last few years and no action taken to enforce them, that it was no wonder that the proclamation was yanked at. It was generally understood that unless a fine was imposed nothing would be done and time has proved this to be true.
The Taoyin, not to be thwarted in his purpose, has now, in the name of the League, issued another proclamation, that all girls under 20 must unbind their feet, or be fined. For the first offence the fine will vary from \$0.50 for the poorest up to \$5 for the rich class and the Taoyin is determined that the fine be enforced. Just to think that in 20 years time every girl under 25 will have natural feet. This next generation will rise up to call the Taoyin blessed. By one stroke of the pen as it were, he rescues from excruciating pain 20,000 tiny Chinese children.
The friends of Re-rung Fuei (Chinese name Ku-lung Tsang), the Living Buddha, are very anxious about him as no news has been received from him since April. He went to Lhasa last year as a Special Delegate from the Chinese Government to help

THE MACAO AFFAIR.

20 INTERNED CHINESE NOW RELEASED.

Of the 45 members of the crews of the two Canton gunboats which were interned by the Macao Government, 20 have been released, as they were merely overpowered by the revolutionists, and remained on board. After expressing their thanks for the good treatment they had received during their internment they left for Canton the next day. The remaining 25, as they had fought the soldiers after they landed at Coloman, are now undergoing trial before their judge. Their surrender is demanded by the Canton Government which has promised not to treat them harshly after they are handed over.
With regard to the handing over of the gunboat Kongtai and the torpedo boat Luichun, the Macao Government is now waiting for instructions from the Lisbon Government.

DOCK BURST AT LIVERPOOL.

AVALANCHE OF SHIPS.

Within sight of hundreds of passengers in the Mersey ferry boats, the 500-ton steamship Countess of Glasgow, was seen to burst the gates of the Alfred Dock Birkenhead, and to come head down into the river followed by a cataract of released water on which sixteen smaller vessels were tossed like corks and sunk.
The loss will be about £1,000,000. When the event occurred it was about three hours from high tide and the Countess was riding in the Alfred Dock waiting until the rise of water would enable the dock gates to be opened, so that she could pass out into the river.
The level of the water in the dock was then twelve feet higher than tide level in the river. It was the "thirty feet gate," one of four spanning the opening to this important dock system, which was involved. Behind lay all manner of craft, from liners to steam tugs, barges, and flats.
Without warning the Countess struck the gate, smashed it to matchwood, went head down over the 12-foot waterfall, righted herself as if by a miracle, cut in halves a barge lying outside, and plunged into mid-river, to the consternation of ferry boat passengers and the skippers of other vessels.
A thrilling spectacle followed. People saw the onrush of 500,000 tons of water through the 30-feet gateway. "It bubbled out like champagne through the neck of a bottle" was one eye-witness's description.
Barges and lighters were spun round and up and down in the swirl as if they were toy boats caught in a storm. Their crews were helpless to stave off what seemed certain destruction, and struck grimly to their posts. Their craft were sucked into the cauldron and cast headlong into the river. It made me think of pictures I have seen of shooting the rapids, remarked one young steersman, "and the plunge at the end was terrifying."
Most of the barges broke in two. Ten were found at low tide, just outside the dock entrance. Apparently one had gone crashing on the top of another. Iron work was twisted like wire. Many thousands tons of coal and grain comprising their cargoes were piled up around them.
As their craft sank, the crews were thrown violently into the swirl. Nearly thirty men were rescued by tugs.
Many men saved themselves by leaping from one barge to another before reaching the gateway and jumping on to the quaysides. Those who went over the cataract clinging for dear life to the sides of the vessels. A man and his two

DEATH OF MR. JOHN DICKIE.

OLD RESIDENT OF HONGKONG.

It is with much regret that we record the death of Mr. John Dickie, formerly of the China Sugar Refinery, which took place suddenly at Gourrock, Scotland, on July 26th, at the age of 81 years.
The deceased gentleman was in charge of the Bowington Refinery for over thirty years, during part of which time he had charge of the Swatow branch refinery. He retired from this Colony over ten years ago and went to reside in Gourrock, Scotland, where he remained until his death. He was born at Millport, West Scotland. When Mr. Dickie left here he was in ill-health, but at home he had partially recovered and was enjoying fairly good health at last mail advices. Mrs. Dickie predeceased him in 1897. There are three sons, one of whom is Mr. E. J. Dickie, Dodwell & Co., the others being Mr. J. D. Dickie, who is on his way to the Colony, and the youngest Mr. John Dickie, at present en route to East Africa. All the boys were born in Hongkong and all were in His Majesty's forces during the great war.
Mr. Dickie was of a somewhat retiring disposition, but was a man of genuine parts and made a wide circle of friends during his residence in the Colony. He was a keen Freemason, being one of the founder members of the St. John's Lodge.

FRENCH MONUMENT TO EDITH CAVELL.

CEREMONY OF UNVEILING.

Paris, June 13.—In the Tuileries Gardens yesterday the monument to the memory of Edith Cavell, presented to the City of Paris by the *Matin*, was unveiled.
The monument is from the chisel of M. Gabriel Poch, and represents the body of the dead heroine upon whose limbs rests a heavy helmet, the emblem of Prussian tyranny.
M. Maginot, the Minister of Pensions, presided over the simple unveiling ceremony. He was accompanied by M. Steeg, the Belgian Ambassador, Sir George Grahame, representing the British Ambassador, Lord Burnham, General Pau, the American Military Attaché, and many others. In the name of the *Matin*, M. Stephane Lauzanee declared that even more deeply than this monument was engraved would the memory of Edith Cavell remain graven in the hearts of free peoples. Little children would spell out each page of her tragic history as they spelt out the sacrifice of Iphigenia and the agony of Saint Joan of Arc.
Speaking in French, Lord Burnham paid a tribute to the friendly sentiment which had prompted our Allies to erect this memorial. He had been, he said, for 20 years on the committee of the London Hospital, of which Nurse Cavell had belonged. "Her memory would be our proudest possession and our finest appeal. She was not distinguished in her hospital career from the multitude of good women who devote their lives to the care of the sick poor. She was just a good type of a London Hospital nurse. The crisis of her fate and the fate of humanity brought out the radiant and tempered metal of her character."
Speaking in the name of the French Government, M. Maginot declared that every one felt that the Germans in murdering Nurse Cavell wanted not only to strike down the Englishwoman they hated, but also to extinguish the generous and pure flame whose appearance on the horizon of the battlefield filled them with fear that the flame of love would unite all peoples against the most shameless attempt at domination recorded in history.
The ceremony closed with the recitation of a commemorative ode by Mme. Moreno, of the Comedie Francaise, and the lay

LABOUR CONDEMNS LENIN.

REGIME OF A MILITARY AUTOCRACY.

Toronto, June 16.—After an exciting two hours' debate the American Federation of Labour, sitting at Montreal, rejected by an overwhelming majority a demand that the United States Government should lift the blockade against Russia and recognize the Soviet Government. The Federation declared itself "against the Trotsky and Lenin regime on the ground that it was not representative of the Russian people, but was merely a military autocracy, which had even gone so far as to establish industrial slavery."

An element favourable to the Russian revolutionaries was led by Mr. James Duncan, of the Seattle Central Labour Council, and supported by the delegate of the Ladies' Garment Workers of New York. Mr. Duncan declared that the resolution of the Committee of the Federation was camouflage designed to deceive the workers as to the truth about the Russian situation, and he insisted that the Russian people should be permitted untrammelled to work out their own salvation. He declared that conditions in Russia were much better than was reported, and only the support of the United States was needed to ensure the success of the Soviet Government. President Wilson and Mr. Lloyd George, he added, approved of the recognition of the Soviet Government, but "did not have the courage of their convictions to stand up and declare for it."

During the debate a telegram was read from Mr. Bainbridge Colby, United States Secretary of State, asserting that "the existing regime in Russia does not represent the will or consent of any considerable proportion of the Russian people," and that it "is insistent upon political recognition as a condition precedent to the renewal of any commercial contact."

The Convention gave its support to the police-men's unions, supported the Boston police strike, and declared that there must be established for all policemen an adequate method of representing and adjusting their grievances. The resolution said that "citizens have the right to expect constant and loyal service from policemen, but the police cannot do their full duty if they are forced to suffer injustices through arbitrary officials, or are prevented from presenting their claims for higher wages when necessary." The Convention condemned compulsory military training as undesirable and un-American, denounced compulsory arbitration in any form, and declared that if Labour were opposed in its normal efforts to obtain a living wage the certain result would be a "disorderly agitation of a desperate people."

TO-DAY'S EXCHANGE.

The closing rate of the dollar, on demand, to-day was 4s. 1/4d.

THE WEATHER.

2 p.m. Barometer—29.53. Temperature—84. Humidity—81.

DON'T FORGET.

TO-DAY.

Theatre Royal—Frawley Co. presents "Scandal"—2.15 p.m. Coronet Theatre—5.15 and 9.15 p.m. Hongkong Theatre—5.15, 7.15 and 9.15 p.m.

TO-MORROW.

Theatre Royal—Frawley Co. presents "Three Wise Men"—2.15 p.m.

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Hongkong, 10th August, 1918.

THE HONGKONG TELEGRAPH, 10th August, 1918.

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EARLIER TELEGRAMS.

PACIFIC MAIL DELAYED.

London, July 31.
The "Times" correspondent at Vancouver reports that the disagreement between the Dominion postal authorities and the Canadian Pacific Railway Company with regard to the trans Pacific mail contract is becoming serious. The result of the dispute is that all British and Canadian mails are now sent to the Far East by Japanese ships, which are much slower than the Canadian vessels. Hitherto the C.P.R. mail subsidy has been \$325,000 but this year \$450,000 was asked. The Government refused and offered alternatives which the Company rejected. The culmination was reached when 6,000 mail bags, mostly from Britain, were removed from the "Empress of Asia" prior to her sailing. The mail is now subject to delay of from five to ten days across the Pacific. Meanwhile the C.P.R. has contracted to carry the American mail via Vancouver at the rates asked.

POLAND'S PERIL.

London, July 31.
Polish telegrams from Warsaw admit that a most intense Bolshevik offensive has restarted, after acceptance of the proposals for an armistice, the enemy's immediate object apparently being a point between Brest-Litovsk and Odoviet. If the objective is gained the Poles will be forced to evacuate their principal cities, namely the Pinsk marshes. The Bolsheviks launched a simultaneous attack on the Podolian sector but the main issue of the situation depends on the impending battle south-west of Grodno where the Bolsheviks have already penetrated the ancient territory of the Congress Kingdom.

A Bolshevik wireless quotes a manifesto to the Red Armies saying: "Our delegation headed by Comrade Kameneff has gone to London. Comrades, on your success at the front depends the success of the delegation."

THE EMPIRE PRESS CONFERENCE.

St. John, July 31.
The British delegates to the Imperial Press Conference were welcomed at an official luncheon to-day. Sir Robert Bruce ("Glasgow Herald") in the course of a speech emphasised the importance of the Conference, which will discuss inter alia better and cheaper cable press facilities, also the question of circulating news throughout the Empire. Mr. Naylor (President of the Printing Trades Federation) said the time was approaching when Labour would govern England. This would not make any difference in the attitude of the Motherland to the Dominions. He hoped the Conference would result in promoting the best feelings between the industrial elements and the Newspaper profession throughout the Empire.

CHINESE FOR SAMOA.

Wellington, July 31.
In the House of Representatives, during the debate on Samoa, the Government announced that it had definitely decided to continue to import properly controlled Chinese indentured labour for Samoa, which it considered necessary in order to prevent the destruction of the plantations. The House by 33 to 11 endorsed the Government's policy, the Prime Minister, Mr. Massey, having undertaken to substitute "free labour" when possible. The minority were mostly Labourites.

JAPANESE IN AUSTRALIAN COAST TRADE.

Sydney, August 2.
Three Japanese seamen are expected here shortly to trade on the Australian coast. The Seamen's Union, however, is strenuously objecting to the intrusion of Eastern crews in the Australian coastal service on the ground that many Australian seamen are unemployed and it is against the interests of the Commonwealth to keep Japanese on the coast.

U.S. PRESIDENCY.

Detroit, July 31.
Senator La Follette will be the Presidential candidate of the new Liberal Party, which is being formed from the faction which broke away at the recent Convention of the Farmers Labour Party at Chicago, refusing to endorse the platform submitted for amalgamation with the Labour Party.

NEW YORK-SAN FRANCISCO AIR MAIL.

New York, July 30.
Three all metal monoplanes, carrying the first trans-continental airmail, have left New York for San Francisco to lay out the permanent route for the air mail, which will probably begin in September.

FIRE AT NEW ORLEANS.

New Orleans, July 31.
The Appalachian Corporation warehouses, with thirty thousand bales of sisal hemp, were destroyed by fire. The loss is estimated at over a million dollars.

COMPULSORY SERVICE ABOLISHED IN GERMANY.

Berlin, July 31.
The Reichstag has passed a bill abolishing compulsory military service. The German National Party and a section of the Peoples Party voted against the measure.

THE LEAGUE OF NATIONS.

London, July 31.
A communique from the League of Nations states that China has been invited to send delegates to the Assembly of the League on 15th November.

STRAITS JUDGE'S ESTATE.

DEAFNESS

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A CAPITAL LEVY.

IN CAPITAL'S INTEREST.

Lt.-Com. Hilton Young, M.P., writes in the Daily News:—

There is a great strain upon our social structure. It is the high price of boots and coal and all the necessities of life that keeps Labour on the boil and threatens the structure of society with a breakdown. Now it is certainly in the interests of Capital that Labour should be content, and that the structure of society should be maintained.

Should not Capital, then, for its preservation, seek by all means to reduce prices? And if the best way to reduce prices is for Capital to sacrifice a part of itself in a capital levy, should it not for its own sake be prepared to do so, in order to save the rest of itself?

That is the argument for a capital levy, from the point of view of Capital. The arguable point is, of course, whether a capital levy is a way, and the best way, to reduce prices. There is a growing belief that it is, and that it is indeed the only way to do so.

The reasons for the belief, as I understand them, are these. They seem hard to confute. The rise in prices since 1914 has been due to two things. First, decreased production, and that only hard work can remedy; second, increased purchasing power. There is less to buy, but more to buy it with.

HOW TO DO IT.

The measure of the nation's purchasing power is not the notes and coin in the country only, but also the deposits at the banks. They are available for payments in the form of cheques, which are now practically currency. During the war, the deposits at the banks were artificially increased, without any corresponding increase of goods, in order to provide credit to lend to the Government, when it issued its war loans.

Credit has been manufactured in particularly enormous amounts in order to subscribe for Treasury Bills and other forms of floating debt. In this way the Government has paid for the greater part of the expenses of the war, not out of loans and taxes representing true wealth, but out of credit that was manufactured out of paper and air. To meet its debts the Government encouraged the inflation of purchasing power, and the inflation of purchasing power without any corresponding increase in real wealth forced up prices.

If that be so, to force prices down we must reverse the process. We must deflate purchasing power by deflating credit (and of course increase production as much as we can at the same time).

Of all means of deflating credit, a capital levy would be much the most effectual. What would be the true nature of the operation? There would be no destruction of real wealth; that is not, I think, seriously contended by the most convinced opponents of a levy. What would happen would be that the Government would take securities to the value, say, of a thousand million, which represented true wealth, and would use them to retire floating debt to the same amount, representing paper and air. True wealth would remain unaltered; the structure of inflated credit raised upon it would be reduced; purchasing power would be diminished in proportion to things to be purchased, and the vicious circle round which prices and wages are chasing each other would be broken.

THE WAY TO CONTENT.

But this can be done equally well, it may be said, by a sinking fund set aside out of revenue raised by ordinary taxation. Who believes that? In the present state

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fund is simply to invite this party or that to come along with some fresh scheme of extravagance. A sinking fund is ever defenceless before the raider. Besides, the operation of a sinking fund would take long years, and it is not safe to wait. The social structure may break down in the meanwhile. In any case, the result of the delay must be that we should find ourselves redeeming debt in a unit of monetary value worth far more than it was when the debt was created.
If, then, a capital levy is the best way to break prices, if there is strong reason to suppose that it is the only way, should not Capital in self-defence be prepared to accept it? Winter is coming, and food will be short. Labour is in a state of unrest, unable to settle to work because of harassing doubts about the maintenance of the standard of living. Capital and Labour are alike disturbed and injured by the constant friction caused by the efforts to keep wages in touch with rising prices. A capital levy promises to provide a path-way to the state of content and mutual confidence that is necessary in order that Capital and Labour may work together for the benefit of the country and the world so urgently need. Can Capital afford to turn aside from it?
The war levy would have been a complex and a slow affair. The assessment of a capital levy will present far less difficulty, and it will bring in far more and far more swiftly. The principal argument against it is that it must create great disquiet and insecurity amongst capitalists. It will not do so if capitalists are convinced that the dangers of no levy are greater than the dangers of the levy. That they are greater, those who know the state of the country best seem to doubt least.

PORCELAIN COINAGE.

Berlin, June 13.—It is proposed to issue porcelain money throughout Germany. A number of specimens of coins from 10 pfennings to five-mark pieces have been manufactured by the Meissen porcelain factory. Municipal coins of porcelain have already been prepared for the city of Meissen, and 20 pfennig pieces have been ordered for the city of Chemnitz.

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THE COLONIAL DISPENSARY

14, Queen's Road Central,
Tel. No. 1877.LEAGUE OF NATIONS PEACE
ARMY.PREMIER ARGUES WITH A
DEPUTATION.Abolition of war by means of
an international army controlled
by the Council of the League of
Nations was discussed in Down-
ing-street recently by Mr. Lloyd
George, Earl Curzon and Mr.
Balfour with a deputation from
the League to Abolish War.Mr. G. N. Barnes said they
wished particularly to put forward
the need for arming the League
of Nations with some inter-
national force by which it could
back up its decrees, and which
would enable it to administer
areas, should such a course be
found necessary.Bishop Gore said it seemed to
them as if they were allowing
themselves to be drawn back into
the old ruts and rivalries. Unless
the League had power there
would be no sense of security
bred there could be no reduction
of armaments. Steps should be
taken to arm the League with
some adequate force.

CASE OF ARMENIA.

Mr. Lloyd George: That the
League should have an inter-
national army adequate to all its
conceivable tasks?Bishop Gore: I should not say
its conceivable tasks.The Premier: Its probable
tasks?Bishop Gore: Yes, in fact it
should have what it asked for.
With regard to Armenia it said,
"We cannot act without money
and without force."Mr. Lloyd George: In Armenia
the force might be a compar-
atively small one, although I am
not sure of that; but take the
case of Poland and Russia. Is it
suggested that there should be a
force at the disposal of the
League to compel Russia, with
her army of 600,000 or 700,000, or
Poland, with an army of between
half a million, to submit?

RUSSIA'S REFUSAL.

You may say we might use
economic pressure. But what
pressure could you bring to bear
on Russia?The Supreme Council, which is
the culprit, I understand, tried to
move the League in respect of
Russia. The League acted quite
promptly, and asked Russia to
receive a deputation, but after
months of delay they sent what
was tantamount to a refusal.What is the good of the
League intervening in the case of
a Power that absolutely refuses
to receive even a deputation from
another Power?Every representation has been
made that could be made with
regard to Poland. There is no
further pressure you can apply
on Russia except military pres-
sure. Is it suggested that you
should get a large army to invade
Russia if Russia declines to with-
draw her forces beyond a certain
point?

ONLY THREE POWERS TO HELP.

You have rushed to the con-
clusion that because at present
the whole Covenants of the
League cannot be carried out,
therefore this is a great dis-
appointment. Why could not we
do anything in Armenia? Be-
cause the only Powers available
are so charged with obligations
that they cannot spare a soldier.
There are only three Powers you
can call on that I know of.Mr. Barnes: Take the
Dardanelles.Mr. Lloyd George: Stop a
minute. You are rushing along
too fast. When I get you on one
point, off you go to another. Stick
to Armenia. France cannot help.
She has had to withdraw from
Cilicia because she has not the
forces to hold her own in Syria
and Cilicia. We are full up. We
have Constantinople, Mesopotamia,
Palestine, and to a certain
extent we have difficulties in
Persia. Italy has her difficulties,
too, which are as much as she
can manage.There was only one Power left
that had no entanglements. That
was America. We applied to
America.That does not mean that the
League is a failure. The last
Treaty has not yet been signed.
These preliminary difficulties
will settle down. But until that
is done we could not spare a bat-
talion for the League of Nations.

THE DARDANELLES.

What would you do in the
Dardanelles?Mr. Barnes: It should be an
easy matter to form an inter-
national Navy of the three
Powers.Mr. Balfour: On whose behalf
Mr. Barnes: For the League of
Nations direct. The League
should be charged with keeping
the Dardanelles free.Mr. Balfour: The Dardanelles
are free enough. That is not a
difficulty. Every ship has gone
through.The Prime Minister: Where
would you get your force? At
present the obligation of keeping
that place free is practically
with us. What more could you
do than have a definite under-
standing with France and Italy
that they will supply a certain
number of troops?If France is not sending troops
to the Dardanelles, I can assure
you it is not because she is not
willing to do so. On the contrary,
but her troops are required else-
where.

PROVISION IN THE TREATY.

Lord Curzon: The interna-
tional force you desire to keep open
the Straits is provided for under
the terms of the Treaty. When
the new regime is set up and the
Straits are opened there will be
an international force to keep the
Straits open.That Force will be contributed
by Great Britain, France and
Italy, because they are the only
Powers able or willing to provide
troops.Mr. Frank Hodges (Miners'
Federation) said the idea of an
International Police Force would
never be complete until prac-
tically every nation recognised
that it had to contribute.Mr. Lloyd George: You would
have to keep a very, very con-
siderable force, if it were a per-
manent force.Mr. Balfour inquired where
this force would be lodged. If
you are going to keep a French
contingent in France it will not
fight against France; if you keep
an English contingent in England it will
not fight against England. Are you
going to keep it in St. Helena, or
the Channel Islands, or Labrador? I
think you will find that that
objection cuts very deep.Lord Curzon: It means the
creation of a great International
Force composed of all three
arms—Army, Navy, Air Forces.At a later stage in the discus-
sion Mr. Lloyd George said he
thought the time would come
when a considerable step forward
would have to be taken, in the
way of the League taking more
definite action.

MR. BARNES: AND OBLIGATIONS.

The Prime Minister: Yes, and
obligations. But I think it would
be a mistake to do it now. I say
so in all honesty as a thorough
believer in the League.

IDEALS AND REALITY.

Mr. Barnes: The idea of an
effective League as an interna-
tional force has taken a hold of
the mind and spirit of the people
of all countries.The Premier: I quite agree on
that; and against the basis put
forward by Mr. Hodges I have
nothing to say. I am now
dealing with the question of the
moment. You could starve
Poland, but it is nearly starving
as it is.With regard to the ideal, I am
not quite convinced that the best
method is to have an interna-
tional army. I am certain that, as a
preliminary stage, you must have
international contributions before
you ever reach the point of an
international army.Before the deputation withdrew
the Prime Minister said: "I am
very sorry to appear to differ
from people with whom I agree
so much."

GENERAL NEWS.

WORKLESS EX-SOLDIERS.

Edmonton Board of Guardians
are protesting to the Ministry of
Pensions against the "increasing-
ly large number of ex-Service
men who are compelled to seek
the workhouse or apply for out-
relief owing to their pensions
having been stopped and their
inability to find work."

LIEUTENANTS FROM THE RANKS.

The Admiralty announce that
the time served by commissioned
officers from warrant rank prior
to the actual date of their senior-
ities as commissioned officers from
warrant rank, but in excess of 10
years as warrant officer, will not
be allowed to count towards the
three years' qualifying service for
the rank, or equivalent rank, of
Lieutenant on retirement, not-
withstanding the fact that such
time counts as commissioned
officer from warrant rank for pur-
poses of full and retired pay.DISHONOURING SOVIET
NOTES.LONDON MAN'S ENCOUNTER
WITH KRASSIN'S MISSION.Among the visitors to M.
Krassin recently was a London
business man, who wished to
subject the Soviet view of com-
mercial relations to a practical
test. He had an excellent in-
strument to his hand in the shape
of Russian notes with a face value
of a few thousand roubles.These came into his possession
when he was a prisoner in Russia.
He had been imprisoned for a
considerable period, though he
had taken no political or military
action against the Bolsheviks.
A certain sum of English money
was taken from him and two
companions by high representa-
tives of the Soviet Government,
rouble and Soviet notes being left
with him in exchange. Hitherto
he had regarded them as waste
paper, but on the arrival of M.
Krassin was struck by the pos-
sibility of their serving a better
purpose than waste paper often
does.What follows is told, as nearly
as can be, in the business man's
own words:I went down, he says, to the
First Avenue Hotel, thinking that
a mission which could pay for
board and lodging there and hire
a flat in Curzon-street, might be
presumed to have sufficient
money to square accounts over my
notes. The first person my eye
rested on when I entered the
hotel was a woman, whom I
recognized as an agent of the
Tcheresvaika Commission—
otherwise the Commission for
the Prosecution of Counter-Re-
volutionaries and Bandits—the
bandits have been added lately.
I was shown into one of the rooms
of Krassin's suite. The woman
followed me, sat down in an
armchair, and fixed her eyes on
me.A secretary came to ask my
business, which I said was with
M. Krassin. M. Krassin, it
appeared, was very busy. Never-
theless I persisted that I must
see him. Had I a card? No, but
he could take in my name. He
did. Probably it was known to
him. On his return he explained
that M. Krassin was still very
busy, but he himself was em-
powered to listen to anything I
had to say. I said it, with the
result that he promised M. Krassin
should communicate with me in
writing. As I put on my hat I
told the secretary that I would
give M. Krassin 24 hours, and if
I did not hear from him in that
time I would be on his doorstep
again.M. Krassin did not write in 24
hours, so I went again to the First
Avenue. They appeared to expect
me, but it was a different
secretary who came. Both these
gentlemen, by the way, were of
the type—I know it well—of those
who became non-commissioned
naval officers during the war, and
before, were sailors on a merchant
ship; they might have made the
voyage to England ten or a dozen
times. The second secretary was
more vehement than the other.
When I presented my notes he
cried out: "We are not here to do
business of that kind. You must
take them to Litvinoff.""Yes," I said, "and Litvinoff
will send me to someone else and
that someone else will send me
to another someone else, who
will advise me to go to Heaven
knows who.""Well," he exclaimed, shrug-
ging his shoulders."How do you expect to be
trusted in British commercial
circles?" I went on, "if this is
your idea of doing business? Any
group of white men attempt-
ing to form themselves into a
Government will take care to
recognize the financial obliga-
tions they have created. Your
people have printed all kinds of
paper money and forced it by
rifles and bayonets on the poor
beggars who have fallen into
their grip. Now you are unwill-
ing to acknowledge it as a bond.
How can you be trusted in any
financial or commercial trans-
action whatever?"Then he shouted, and I shout-
ed, and I came away without
saying good-bye.Our informant adds that, in
spite of his own words to the
secretary, he saw and heard
enough during these two visits to
convince him that many offers to
trade are being received by M.
Krassin from British merchants
and foreigners doing business in
this country.

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 "LYCAON" 20th Sept. London, Amsterdam & Hamburg

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(Direct or via Continental Ports)

"ALCINOUS" 14th August Havre and Liverpool
 "BELLEROPHON" 20th August Genoa, M'les L'pool & Glasgow
 "RHESUS" 2nd Sept. M'les, Havre and Liverpool
 "CYCLOPS" 11th Sept. Genoa, M'les, L'pool & Glasgow

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"INION" 16th August Victoria, Seattle and Vancouver
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 "TYNDAREUS" 6th October

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by about \$1 million tons. The belief was that China parted during these four years with much more silver than she could really spare, and her purchases last year were therefore in the nature of replenishments. The bulk of the silver bought for Chinese account in 1919 went from United States ports, and it is noteworthy that the shipments from San Francisco to China amounted to the huge total of 64,000,000oz.

While, however, China added the top stores to the silver edifice, the foundations and the lower floors were undoubtedly the work of India, supplemented by Europe which absorbed an abnormally large supplies for coinage purposes an inevitable consequence of the international inflation. As showing the part played by India, we may recall the fact that while in five pre-war years the net import of silver into India formed altogether 26 per cent. of the world's production, in 1915-16 they were 17 per cent.; in 1916-17, 53 per cent.; in 1917-18, 42 per cent.; and in 1918-19, 122 per cent. While the world supply of silver during the war was diminished by 19 per cent., India's net imports increased by 332 per cent. In 1916, 1917, and 1918 the Indian mints coined 1,035 million rupees, an amount equal to the coinage of the 13 preceding years. Purchases of silver on Indian Government Account were an important factor down to the middle of 1919, when they ceased, and have not been resumed. The present currency position, indeed, does not indicate that a resumption of such buying is in sight.

CURRENT POSITION AND OUTLOOK.

Upon the causes that have led to the recoil in silver during the last four months it is not necessary to dwell. While the demands, first, of India and later, of China seemed insatiable, it was obvious that they must have their limits. The rise in the exchanges that accompanied the rise in silver at last reached a point where it became a very effective brake on exports from the Orient; while, on the other hand, the outward movement of goods from the West to the East has in the last few months been gathering increased momentum. The slackening of the Eastern demand for silver has coincided with a material increase in available supplies in Europe, the result of the extensive, demounting process that took place when the value of the silver contents of subsidiary coinage exceeded their value as coins. This is a factor to be reckoned within considering the immediate outlook, and it is one that has apparently not been sufficiently recognized in the United States, judging by the speculative position for the rise that is understood to have been built up in London on American account.

The fact that silver in New York has in the last few days fallen below \$1 per ounce has come as a surprise to many people, for until quite lately it had been expected that the power given to the Washington Mint by the Pittman Act to replenish its reserve by purchasing at \$1 per ounce meant the "pegging" of the market at that price. Senator Pittman indeed stated to an interviewer last autumn that he did not believe the Government would ever have an opportunity to buy silver at the figure fixed by the Act to replace the \$350,000,000 that were melted. The role of prophet was ever a dangerous one. The present position is that the Pittman Act has been left by the market high and dry, and it remains to be seen whether the United States Government, with an eye on the political value of the mining interests, gives support to the market by exercising its mandatory power to buy silver

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CONSIGNEES

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Consignees of Cargo are hereby notified that they must produce an Import Permit signed by the Superintendent of the Imports and Exports Hongkong before Bills of Lading can be countersigned.

All broken, chafed and damaged goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on August 9th.

All claims must be presented within a week of the steamer's arrival here, after which they cannot be recognized.

No claim will be admitted after the goods have left the Godowns and all goods remaining undelivered after August 9th will be subject to rent.

No Fire Insurance whatever will be effected.

Consignees are requested to send in their Bills of Lading for counter-signature immediately.

LOS ANGELES PACIFIC NAVIGATION CO.
 AS OPERATORS: U.S. SHIPPING BOARD.
 Hongkong July 31st, 1920.

for the Mint at \$1 per ounce, or whether it allows the market to continue following its natural course, in which case it might be possible later on to amend the Pittman Act by the substitution of a lower price to the manifest advantage of the American taxpayer. According to private advices received on Saturday, silver producers in the States expect to obtain a modification of the stringent conditions that have been imposed on sales to the Mint under the Act. Apparently no doubt exists that when this modification has been made the silver now being held up will be taken over by the Mint at the enacted figure of \$1 per ounce. Stability of market in the near future is likely to depend on how far this confidence of the American smelters is justified. In considering the outlook for silver it is also necessary to take into account the growing production. The world's output, which in 1917 was 164,000,000oz., rose in 1918 to 180,000,000oz., and preliminary figures for 1919 point to a production of about 200,000,000oz., the growth being due mainly to a larger output from Mexico.

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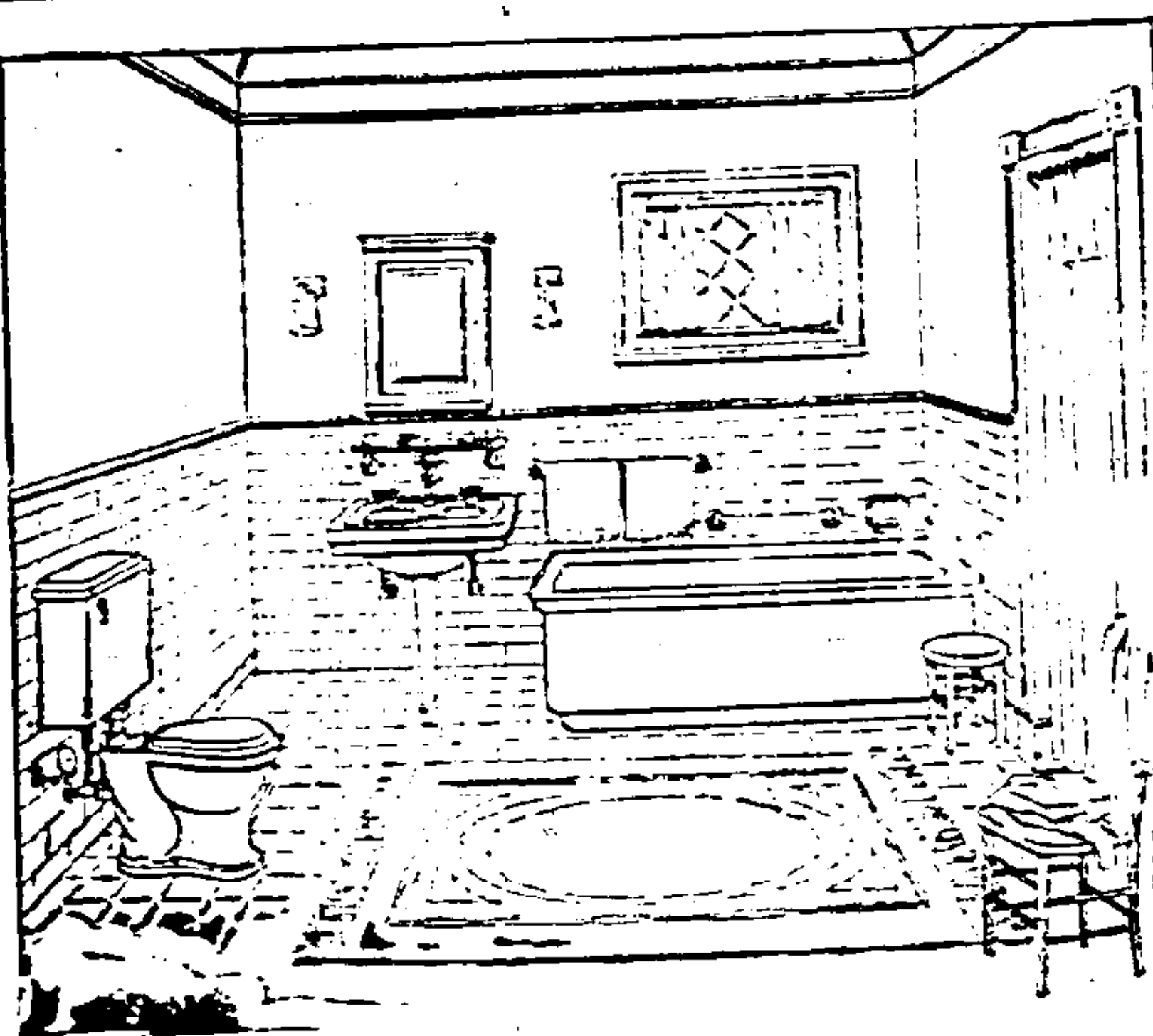
complete and lasting, is to rid the blood of the poisonous waste matter, the true cause of such troubles. To do this you cannot better Clarke's Blood Mixture. This famous medicine of over 30 years' standing promptly attacks, overcomes and expels the impurities, that's why so many lasting cures stand to its credit. Pleasant to take and harmless to old and young alike.

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UNSTABLE SILVER.

CAUSES OF THE RISE AND REACTION.

The present year has already witnessed some history-making movements in silver, and there is scope for more before the close, says the *Times* of June 14. On February 11 the price touched 89½d. per ounce, which has no previous parallel. Even if search be made back as far as the Tudor period it is not possible to match this quotation, though it is necessary to qualify the remark with the observation that a price of 85 pence which was recorded in those days was very substantially higher than the present, measured by its purchasing value.

For the origin of the great rise in silver that spent itself in February it is necessary to go back to 1915. For some little time prior to the war silver had been an unexciting market within a range of 24d. to 30d., and no material change began to take place until the latter end of 1915. Then a squeeze for gold began on account of payments by the Allies to America, and more currency had to be put in circulation in the United Kingdom, France, and Russia; while India, having to be

excluded from the countries to which we could allow gold to flow, began to concentrate on imports of silver in payment for its large trade balance in exports. By February, 1916, these increased demands took the price above the 1913 level, and with the principal exception of the period from August, 1915, to May, 1919, when the market was "pegged" by the fixing on the part of the United States of a maximum price of 101½ cents per ounce, the course of the metal has been upwards until the early part of the present year.

HUGE INDIAN AND CHINESE ABSORPTION.

Undoubtedly the principal force that determined the fierce rise of last year was the aggressive demand from China. It caused little surprise, having regard, first, to the big balance of trade that had been built up in favour of the Far East, and, secondly, of the fact that China during the war years appeared to have allowed her stocks of silver to get very low. During the years 1909-14 the imports of silver into China exceeded the exports by about 122 million taels, whereas during the four following years the exports exceeded the imports

THE ADMIRAL LINE.

The Steamship
 "PAWLET"

having arrived from Portland, Oregon, via ports, on 1st August consignees are hereby notified that their cargo is being landed at their risk into the Hazardous and/or Extra-Hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Ltd., Kowloon, and stored at consignees' risk.

Consignees of cargo must produce an Import permit signed by the Superintendent of Imports and Exports, Hongkong, before Bills of Lading will be countersigned.

All broken, chafed and damaged cargo is to be left in the Godowns where it will be examined at 10 a.m. on 6th inst. by the Co's Surveyors, Messrs. Goddard and Douglas.

All claims must be presented within thirty days of the steamer's arrival here, after which they cannot be recognized. No claim will be recognized after the goods have left the Godowns, and cargo undelivered on and after the 7th inst. will be subject to rent.

No fire insurance whatever will be effected. Consignees are requested to send in their Bills of Lading for countersignature immediately.

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THE ADMIRAL LINE.
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CONSIGNEES.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

THE STEAMSHIP
 "RIOJUN MARU"
 From JAPAN.

Consignees of Cargo are hereby informed that all goods are being landed at their risk into the Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company, Ltd., at Kowloon, whence and/or from the wharves delivery may be obtained.

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All broken, chafed, and damaged Goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on the 4th prox. at 10 a.m.

No Fire Insurance has been effected.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by

DODWELL & CO., LTD.,
 Agents,
 Hongkong, 28th July, 1920.

CONSIGNEES.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

The Steamship
 "INNSBRUCK"
 From TRIESTE, VENICE, ADEN, COLOMBO, PENANG & SINGAPORE.

Consignees of Cargo are hereby informed that all Goods are being landed at their risk into the Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company, Ltd., at Kowloon, whence and/or from the wharves delivery may be obtained.

Optional Cargo will be forwarded unless notice to the contrary be given before 2nd inst.

No claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns, and all Goods remaining undelivered after the 6th inst. will be subject to rent.

All claims against the steamer must be presented to the Under-Signed on or before the 15th inst. or they will not be recognized.

All broken, chafed, and damaged Goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on the 6th inst. at 10 a.m.

No Fire Insurance has been effected.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by

DODWELL & CO., LTD.,
 Agents,
 Hongkong, 2nd August, 1920.

FRECKLES AND HIS FRIENDS

Wait Till Next Year, Tagalong.

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DELICIOUS SUMMER DRINKS

Can be made with
WATSON'S

PURE FRUIT SYRUPS

Mixed with plain or Aerated
Water. Raspberry, Strawberry,
Lemon, Lime Juice--etc., etc.Prepared from the
GENUINE FRUIT JUICE.

A.S. WATSON & CO., LTD.

THE HONGKONG DISPENSARY.

Phone 16.

ACKNOWLEDGMENT.

The Lee Brothers and Sisters wish to acknowledge with grateful thanks the many kind expressions of sympathy from their friends in their recent sad bereavement, and the floral tributes.]—

The Hongkong Telegraph

HONGKONG, TUESDAY, AUGUST 3, 1920.

BETTER EDUCATION WANTED.

In the matter of its educational facilities Hongkong has often been criticised—looking at it apart from its University. There is no free or compulsory education; the Government's attitude is prescribed and somewhat parsimonious, and the schools for European children are acknowledged apologies for what schools for the type of children should be. But it is rather useless to grumble until ways and means can be found for bringing about an improvement, and so it is that, for the most part, the press and public of the Colony leave the question of local education alone, realising the principle that you cannot make bricks without straw. The vital necessity, of course, is more money, and with its expenditure growing and its income decreasing (as was revealed in the recently published statement of revenue and expenditure for 1919) the Government can hardly be expected to embark upon any costly scheme such as a revision of our local educational system would entail. We want better schools, better and larger staffs; better directive ability; and a Department sympathetically generous towards the many expressed needs of the various headmasters and mistresses. It is no secret that for any school to be assisted beyond what precedent has fixed, is a rare occurrence and no matter how ambitious "head" may be for the educational welfare of their pupils they are generally met with stony indifference when they dare to make representations. Hongkong is really in need of a re-evaluation of its educational work; it is not the cost that should be counted, so much as the benefits gained by the children. What has been done in the past should not always be allowed to govern what must be done now. Progress in education is as vital as progress in material things. We want to get away from the bonds of precedent and forget everything but the absolute present needs.

At home there are genuine attempts being made to eliminate the bad points in the educational system, and the Board of Education, under the enlightened guidance of Mr. Fisher, is giving more practical assistance to-day than it ever did. Mr. Fisher himself has declared that "we want to be done with the welter of examinations." Not one of us cannot look back to our schooling days without a remembrance of the fear and irksomeness that we used to suffer at examination time. We were just a number of grant-earners, looked at officially as so many youngsters capable of attaining a dead level of mediocre intelligence. There was little or no flexibility in the system; no cultivation of individual gifts; no specialised instruction. The three "R's," a little tinkering with other subjects, all inadequately explained, and then we were passed out into the world with the smiling approval of the grant-earning machinery. It was all hopelessly muddled and all very impractical. True educationists have come to realise that the day for that sort of thing has gone. We notice that Miss Reta Oldham, speaking at the annual conference of the Association of Head Mistresses, has declared against the present system. She maintained that boys and girls should be able to pass examinations by the subjects that they love and subjects that are humanising. She admitted that the educational rulers of to-day were not slow to recognise the sciences, but they ought to recognise the arts also. If there were a reasonable degree of specializing the schools would send better informed students to the university. The present grouping of subjects does not encourage individuality and it prevents to the study of the fine arts. She urged that the individual should be acknowledged in the schools, and maintained that the present system was excellent but its methods hampered the mistresses in their efforts to find out the tastes and ability of pupils. Another of the speakers at the same conference compared the present examination system to the bed of Procustes. The pupil had to be mentally stretched or shortened until he or she fitted the bed. Resolutions were passed urging that in order to secure greater liberty for girls at the end of their school life there should be more freedom in the choice of subjects for examinations, and that during the last two years of school life the restrictions imposed by the conditions on which the advanced course grants are made should be removed.

The whole of these points do not need much argumentative support; they are obvious from the very beginning. In Hongkong the truth of such remarks must come with almost painful reality to all engaged in the work of teaching the young idea. A certain routine has to be conformed to, a set syllabus and time table has to be slavishly followed. There is little or no opportunity for teachers to give individual instruction, for they are far too hardy worked. Pupils achieve a common level, except where natural abilities refuse to be kept in check. Look at Hongkong's educational facilities as sympathetically as one will one is forced to the conclusion that there is very ample room for improvement. For our harbour improvements we are going to have the advice of a specialist, and for our badly needed educational improvements we ought to have a specialist too; not a man who is tied and handicapped because he has been part of our system, but a man who can come fresh to the scene, who can bring a constructive criticism, and who will be free to recommend what his expert knowledge dictates to him as being best in education we want nothing but the best, and no one ought to be satisfied with anything short of it.

NOTES & COMMENTS.

MORE BEGGARS.

The begging nuisance is again being emphasised in Kowloon, where mendicants have been much in evidence during the past few days. A reader tells us that on Sunday, in the course of a brief walk around the peninsula, he encountered several groups of these folk. In one party there was a man, a woman and a child, who were making themselves a nuisance to everybody, particularly by parading in front of European residences and wailing and groaning in orthodox beggar fashion. Then there was an old man, filthy beyond description, banging about the main thoroughfares, keeping one eye on possible benefactors and the other well open for the approach of the Police. His speciality was a very admirable imitation of a military salute, plus the thrusting forward of a dirty topee big enough to hold a whole year's cumshaws. Amongst the other beggars seen was a young fellow who was supposed to be blind, but who was wonderfully good at picking up odd cents thrown at him. Now, this kind of thing is continually going on in Kowloon, and it's about time these mendicants were cleared out. They find the residential part of Kowloon a very happy hunting ground, for the simple reason that the sight of a policeman, and especially a European officer, is a rarity. There's nobody to round them up, and so they "carry on" quite unmolested. It isn't the fault of the Police, for they've got quite enough work to do on the harbour without having to bother about land duties. But the time is coming when Kowloon Point will need to be much better policed than it now is, and to do that we shall need to have more policemen on the job.

HARBOUR IMPROVEMENT.

Now that we know that Sir Charles Fitzmaurice is coming to Hongkong to advise on the development and improvement of our harbour, it is with special interest that we read of his firm, Messrs. Coode, Fitzmaurice and Wilson, having recently laid before the Portsmouth Town Council a report on a scheme for the development of Langstone Harbour, on the east side of the town, for commercial purposes. The firm suggests the provision of a bank for maintaining the required depth of water in a dredged channel four miles long and for the protection, as a breakwater, of vessels entering or leaving the harbour from the easterly seas which they would otherwise encounter. As to internal works of wharfrage, two alternative schemes are suggested—one, a dock scheme which would give an effective length of wharfrage of 21,150 feet; the other, which is considered preferable by the firm, providing for three tidal jetties with wharf space totalling 21,400 feet. The cost of either scheme is estimated at about five millions sterling on a basis of pre-war costs, or about 12 millions at the present cost. This is a huge sum, and it is felt that the only hope of bringing the project to fruition lies in getting it backed by the great railway and shipping companies, and perhaps one or more of our colonial possessions. These schemes and ideas will be noted with particular interest locally, in view of the coming visit of Sir Charles Fitzmaurice to this port, the more so when we bear in mind the point that in the opinion of many business and shipping houses the Colony is not nearly so well off in wharf space as it should be.

THE EAST IN PARLIAMENT.

Our friend, Mr. Gershom Stewart, is still watching the interests of the Far East in Parliament, witness his questions with regard to Shantung and the Anglo-Japanese Alliance. In regard to the former, it is not very informative to be told that Japan has expressed her willingness to return the territory to China with certain limited restrictions. We've heard far too much about Japan's "willingness," and far too little about the actual conditions of the retrocession. When may we hope to hear something definite on this latter point? As to the Anglo-Japanese Alliance it is a little reassuring to hear that any renewal will take account of the "open door" doctrine. But are we to infer from that statement that Britain has sometimes found the door shut, although the Alliance definitely pledges both nations to the doctrine? It looks like it, doesn't it? In the new agreement, if there is to be one, let's hope that this point will be satisfactorily covered.

DAY BY DAY.

I SHALL PASS THROUGH THIS WORLD BUT ONCE, ANY GOOD THING THEREFORE THAT I CAN DO, OR ANY KINDNESS THAT I CAN SHOW TO ANY HUMAN BEING, LET ME DO IT NOW. LET ME NOT DEFER IT OR NEGLECT IT, FOR I SHALL NOT PASS THIS WAY AGAIN.—Corioly.

In a squall yesterday, a sampan capsized whilst off the Central Market. The crew were saved.

The health return for the past three days shows three cases of plague (two Japanese and one Chinese), of which one ended fatally, and one fatal occurrence of enteric (a Chinese).

For being in possession of 37 taels of prepared opium, a Chinese passenger by the Amakusa Maru from Amoy was this morning sentenced to a fine of \$2,000 or six months' hard labour.

The man reported yesterday as being stabbed by an unknown assailant at Spring Garden Lane turns out to be a ratten worker, a member of the Guild which has of late figured in many stabbing affrays.

For exporting silver coins amounting to \$288, two Chinese men and a Chinese woman were each ordered to pay a fine of \$15 at the Magistracy this morning. The defendants were arrested yesterday on the Leung Wing Wharf as they took a boat to go on board the San Nam Ho, bound for Kowloon.

A sentence of six months' hard labour was passed by Mr. R. O. Hutchison at the Police Court this morning on a Chinese who pleaded guilty to the charge of being in possession of a dagger. The prisoner was arrested by a party of detectives at Bonham Strand on Sunday when it will be remembered an exciting pursuit took place after a gang of desperadoes of which the prisoner was a member. Two watchmen employed by Mr. Lau Chu-pak who took a commendable part in the affair appeared in the Court this morning for the purpose of giving evidence.

Because he and his comrades could not steal anything, as there was nothing to lay their greedy hands on, one of a gang of robbers before leaving a shop at No. 1, New Street this morning, stabbed a foki in the back, inflicting a serious wound which necessitated his removal to Hospital. The robbers, five in number, it is stated, waited in the street for the door to be opened, whereupon they rushed into the shop, bound and gagged the inmates and turned their attention to the safe as the most likely receptacle for valuables. Without the key they were unable to open it, and in their disappointment they stabbed the foki. The alarm was given, but by the time the Police arrived, the robbers had made their escape.

The domestic tranquility of the home of Mr. W. J. Cooper, at No. 8, Lochiel Terrace Kowloon, was rudely disturbed yesterday through the pugnacity of Mr. Cooper who, it is alleged, gave Sergeant Stimson an uppercut, this resulting in the issue of a summons for assault, which was to have been heard before Mr. R. O. Hutchison this morning. It is alleged that Mrs. Cooper called up the Water Police Station on the telephone and asked the Inspector on duty at the time to send over to the house a European officer, for what purpose we have been unable to gather. Sergeant Stimson was allotted to the job. On arrival at the house in Lochiel Terrace he was met by Mr. Cooper, who is stated to have asked the Sergeant what business he had to be in the house. When Mrs. Cooper continued to speak to Sergeant Stimson, Mr. Cooper, it is alleged, struck the Sergeant on the jaw, which led to the summons for assault. Mr. Cooper was brought to the Police Station and kept in a cell for several hours until he was bailed out by his wife. This bail, which amounted to \$5, was extracted by the Magistrate this morning, as Cooper did not turn up to answer the summons.

AN ISLANDER'S DIARY.

(BY "AJAX.")

A great deal of interest is now being taken in motoring. Many motorists complain of the heavy petrol consumption of their cars, and think longingly of their 20 to 25 miles per gallon in the Old Country. They seem to think that running down hill compensates for the excess of petrol consumed in hill-climbing, but a little consideration will show the fallacy of this argument. When descending, the motorist does not close the throttle but simply cuts out the spark and uses the engine as a break on compression. Thus the engine is using its quota of gasoline all the time. If the throttle is closed the consequent vacuum in the cylinders will draw up the oil past the piston rings, and fouled cylinders and spark plugs will result. For this reason it is to be deplored that that useful stimulant used on ninety-nine per cent. of English cars, known as an "extra air", is not universally used in this Colony. In no place would it show more useful results. After a stiff hill climb it could be used to cool the cylinders. It provides a most useful and efficient brake—and that, too, without using an ounce of gasoline. It could be used to dilute the mixture at all times and show a greatly increased mileage in petrol consumption, and it costs only a few cents.

Out here in Hongkong we have not got rid of the "maskee" feeling even in motoring. So long as we can get to Repulse Bay and to Fanling and back, what does it matter, even if the gasoline bill has jumped up very high? True, a repair bill and running expenses are heavy, but so are B's and everybody else's. Then why worry? What we must get out of our mind is that motoring is not a luxury, but more and more a necessity, and as such it should not cost a disproportionate amount compared with other necessities of life.

With due respect to the P.W.D., which is served by a conscientious body of men, the roads of Hongkong are a veritable nightmare to the man who loves his car. The island abounds with very sharp turnings, some of them very dangerous. When the drill instructor used to advise us to treat our rifles as we would our wives we did not conjure up a picture of a Bluebird or Jack the Ripper of renown, but knew that gentle and loving care was what was meant. A motorcar is like a rifle, and more so. The hair-pin bends on a I in 6 gradient which throws a pressure of tons of steering nuts, back axles, differentials, bearings and parts which need no enumeration for the lay mind cause the mechanical man to squirm and grind his teeth in hopeless despair. Sharp corners must be eliminated.

Most sympathy is felt for the Chinese lads who are daily brought up before the Magistrates and charged with selling articles and vegetables without a Police licence. During the war, the Police, by reason of the fact that the Force was not in full strength, made these licences payable annually in advance. Now that lack of numbers is no longer pleaded by the Police, could it not be possible to issue these licences quarterly? Poor people cannot afford to invest straightaway four dollars for the privilege of hawking in the streets, and if these licences could be issued for three months, I am sure, many would prefer to take out one than run the risk of Police arrest. The suggestion is a humanitarian one, and I do hope that something will be done for these street urchins on the lines suggested. I am told that some years ago it was the practice to issue these licences every quarter, and there is no reason why they should not again. It should not entail much labour on the Police Force.

TYPHOON WARNING.

The telegram quoted below was received by the American Consulate General, Hongkong, from the Manila Observatory at 1 p.m. yesterday:—"Cyclone or typhoon N. E. of Luzon, direction unknown."

THE FRAWLEY SEASON.

"FAIR AND WARMER."

One can sum up the presentation of "Fair and Warmer" by the Frawley Company last night at the Theatre Royal in the epithet "fine." The acting was most finished, and it was a most enjoyable time that the audience spent. The Frawley players gave a really splendid representation of the piece. Quite in contrast to their predecessors, the Company attracted a big house last night, and with the indication afforded by the bookings for the other plays the success of the Frawley season in Hongkong is assured.

Mr. Daniel Frawley this time, according to the plays that he has announced already, has made no addition to his repertoire, all the plays having been staged here before by the same Company. But Hongkong theatre-goers love good comedies and dramas, and they do not object to seeing a play twice if the company has a reputation like that of the Frawley's.

The Frawley Company has come here word perfect and with an intimate familiarity of an extensive repertoire. It has been on tour for nearly two years with many farces, comedies and dramas, and the opening last night provided us with a bright comedy. It was received most enthusiastically by a large house, and the patrons were not long in deciding that the members of the cast fitted their respective characters delightfully. Miss Claribel Fontaine has natural gifts of outstanding takingness. Her speech, gesticulations and characterisations won all hearts. She was very ably supported by Mr. Daniel Frawley.

"Fair and Warmer" is not a one-character entertainment, but certainly Miss Fontaine had the most to do. The other artists, one and all, created the best of impressions. All worked well together and everything dovetailed very nicely, providing an evening's enjoyment that will not soon be forgotten.

To-night's attraction will be "Scandal."

EXCHANGE DEALS.

FAILURE TO CARRY OUT CONTRACT.

In the Supreme Court this morning, before the acting Chief Justice, Mr. H. H. J. Gompertz, there came up for hearing the case of the Bank of East Asia, Ltd., against the Kin Cheong Chuan for the recovery of \$16,361.49. The plaintiff recited that on April 19th last one Chan Hung-pan acting for and on behalf of and as manager of the defendants agreed to sell to the plaintiffs the sum of yen 50,000 at exchange 195. By an agreement dated April 27th last, Chan Hung-pan sold to the Bank 100,000 yen at exchange 193. By the defendants' breach to carry out the contracts the Bank suffered damage to the extent of \$16,361.46.

Mr. W. H. Drummond, for the plaintiffs, said the defendants in the action were not present. The case had been before his Lordship on July 17th when counsel applied for the amendment of the plaint and for substituted service. The action was on two contracts which the plaintiffs purchased from the defendants. The latter delivered 20,000 yen on 27th May last. The second contract expired on May 31st. Not receiving the balance the Bank went into the market and purchased them at 153. Every possible step had been taken to get the defendants to carry out their contracts.

Mr. Drummond asked for judgment for the amount, which was given.

RAINY MONTH.

OVER 28 INCHES IN JULY.

According to records at the Botanic Gardens, July was an extremely wet month in Hongkong. There were only eleven days when no rain was registered, and the total fall for the whole month comes to no fewer than 28.18 inches.

The heaviest fall on one day was 10.33 inches, on the 20th, whilst for the three days from the 19th to the 21st inclusive the fall was 16.05 inches. There was again a fairly heavy fall on the 31st, the register showing 3.05 inches for that day.

When it is pointed out that the Colony's rainfall for the six months ended June 30th was about 46 inches (which is higher than the average for the period) it will be realised that a fall of over 28 inches in one month is extremely heavy.

TO-DAY'S MISCELLANY.

Signor Giovanni Giolitti, Italy's latest political hope, has popped in and out of the Premiership four times already, and is now seven years beyond the "allotted span." A self-made man of Piedmontese birth, tall in stature and short in speech, the now leader has a great grasp of figures, extremely simple tastes, and a love of home life. The only amusement which has ever appealed to him greatly is a game of billiards.

Dr. Hensley Henson, whose impending change of bishoprics will take him back to Durham, has played intermediary between the sects so zealously as at times to draw the fire of both sides. But one of his critics once had a more amusing reason for denying preferment to the then canon. When it was announced that he was to succeed Dean Farrar as Rector of St. Margaret's, Westminster, a lady exclaimed, "My dear, it's too bad; his father was Lord Salisbury's coachman!" The dear old soul went too far, by a syllable; the office to which he referred was that of "coach."

Mr. Jesse Lasky, who is now in London on a visit, and who is by way of being the "Cinema King" of the States, gave his view, as an expert of what the cinema public really wants. He says that there was no great enthusiasm for the costume drama, because the average man and woman who attend a picture play want to be able to visualise themselves as the hero or heroine. They want to be in a position to say—or rather think, at some thrilling instance of skill or heroism: "Ah, I might have done that!" If the leading characters are in powdered wigs and patches, this feeling is not very real, and that is why the demand will be more and more for cinema plays of everyday life.

According to Sir Charles Fox, who was entrusted with the task of carrying out Paxton's conception of the Crystal Palace, that building is the same length as Portland-place. The founder of the great firm of civil engineers (which in more recent times built the Cape to Cairo Railway) made all the drawings for the Crystal Palace with his own hand, working on them 18 hours a day for seven weeks in succession. "I formed my first conception of the size," he told Lord Broughton, "during a moonlight walk in Portland-place. I then made up my mind that the glass should cover the whole length and three times the breadth of that thoroughfare." Sir Charles Fox's firm also moved the Crystal Palace from Hyde Park to Sydenham, their charge for taking it down and re-erecting it being £120,000.

Cyril Tolley is the first undergraduate in residence at either Oxford or Cambridge to win the amateur golf championship. A heavily built man, standing nearly 6ft., he is one of the big hitting school. The prodigious length of his drives was being talked about among the higher circles of the Royal and Ancient game a long time before the recent inter-Varsity match, in which he played as second string to R. H. Wethered. Like his American victim in the final, Robert Gardner, Tolley has other athletic interests. On the Sussex coast, where he lives, he is well known as a lawn tennis player. Gardner, who is a product of Yale, represented America as a pole jumper in one of the pre-war Olympiads, and both he and Tolley took part with distinction in the great game on the battle-fields of Europe.

St. John's School, Leatherhead, whose war memorial was unveiled by Viscount Jellicoe on June 19, is perhaps the most exclusively Anglican of all the English public schools. It is more rigorously Church of England than ever was Mill Hill exclusively the school of Nonconformity. The reason is that St. John's was founded especially for the education of the sons of the clergy, and to this day all foundationers must be sons of living clergymen in England and Wales, while non-founders may be sons of the laity, but must be sons of Anglicans. The school, of which the Archbishop of Canterbury is officially Visitor, was founded early in the 50's, and removed to the fine buildings at Leatherhead in 1872. It has a proud war record for many "Old Johnians" went on active service and won distinctions and decorations.

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SCOTS LOVE OF LEARNING.

MR. BONAR LAW'S MEMORIES.

Mr. Bonar Law, as Lord Rector of the University, presiding at a dinner of the Glasgow University Club, London, said it was exactly forty years since he attended a class in Glasgow University, and when he looked upon that time he saw an image of a young man who bore his name, but who had as little resemblance to the man who bore it now as if he came from any entirely different country. "I saw an amount of vitality which young men only can possess," he added, "an amount of ambition which time has modified, and a belief in myself which experience has taught me was greatly exaggerated."

In his opinion, the one characteristic above all others which always distinguished Scotland and which had made Scotsmen secure such splendid positions was their love of education and the sacrifices they were prepared to make to secure it. It was quite common in his youth to find the sons of peasants almost starving themselves to get their education, and their parents starving themselves in advance. "It is that combination of the love of learning and thriftiness," he added, "which of all qualities I think does most to make the future character of men. It is those qualities which have made Scotland so great, in my opinion, and of which Scotsmen ought to be so proud."

course, such people could only injure the proletariat to an even greater extent should it occur to them to call themselves communists and to join the Third International.

Such people are not capable of anything except the adoption of "sweetened resolutions" against intervention, which are made up merely of shopkeepers' phrases. In a certain respect these resolutions are useful inasmuch as the "old leaders" (the partisans of bourgeois democracy, peaceful methods, &c. &c.) will make themselves ridiculous in the eyes of the masses, exposing themselves the sooner the more resolutions they pass, which being empty and non-committal, are unattended by revolutionary action. To every one his due, let the communists work directly through their party for the enlightenment of the revolutionary consciousness of the workers. Let those who supported the "defence of the country" during the imperialistic war for the partition of the world, who supported the "defence of the secret treaty of English capitalists with the Tsar for the plundering of Turkey, let those who "are ignorant" of the help to Poland and the White Guards in Russia rendered by Great Britain, let them quicker bring up to a ludicrous figure the number of their "pacifist resolutions." The sooner they will share the fate of Kerensky, the Mensheviks, and social-revolutionists in Russia.

Some of the members of your delegation have asked me with surprise concerning Red terror, about the lack of the freedom of Press, about the lack of freedom of assembly, about our persecution of Mensheviks and Menshevik workers, &c. I replied that the real culprits of the terror are the imperialists of England and her "allies," who have been and are conducting White terror in Finland and Hungary, in India and Ireland, who have been and are supporting Yudenich, Kuchak, Denikin, Filitsky, and Wrangel. Our Red terror is a defence of the working class against the exploitation of the exploiters with the social revolutionists, the Mensheviks and an insignificant number of Menshevik workers themselves. The freedom of Press and assembly, the democracy is tantamount to freedom of the working class against the exploitation of the exploiters, the bourgeoisie, of its despots, of its prejudices.

In conclusion, I once more thank you, comrades, for sending us your delegation. The fact of its getting acquainted with Soviet Russia, notwithstanding the hostility of many of them towards the Soviet system and the dictatorship of the proletariat, notwithstanding the fact that it is to an extraordinary extent in the captivity of bourgeois prejudices, will undoubtedly result in accelerating the failure of capitalism of the whole world.

However, two days after my interview with your delegates, the newspapers published a dispatch saying that in addition to the arrests of Monastoff and Lofort in France, Sylvia Pankhurst has been arrested in England. This is the best answer of the British Government to the question which the

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Selected Fillets - 60 cents per lb.
Finnan Haddocks - 50 " " "
Selected Kippers - 40 " " "
Red Herrings - 30 " " "

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non-communist "leaders" of British workers, captivated by bourgeois prejudices, are even afraid to ask—namely the question: Against which class is the terror directed? Whether against the oppressed and exploited, or against the oppressors and exploiters: whether it is a question of affording "freedom" to the capitalist to plunder, defraud, stupefy the working people, or whether the working people are to be "free from the yoke of capitalists, speculators, property holders."

Comrade Sylvia Pankhurst is the representative of the interests of hundreds of millions of people who are oppressed by British and other capitalists, and it is on account that she becomes an object of the white terror, and is persecuted of freedom. The same "freedom" of workers who are "free from the yoke of capitalists, speculators, property holders."

ANOTHER PRECIOUS LITTLE LIFE SAVED.

HOW BABY'S OWN TABLETS SAFEGUARD THE CHILDREN AGAINST SUMMER ILLS.

Every mother knows how fatal the hot summer months are to small children. Cholera infantum, diarrhoea, dysentery and stomach troubles are rife at this time, and often a precious little life is lost after only a few hours' illness.

The mother who keeps Baby's Own Tablets, the Canadian children's remedy, in the house feels safe. The occasional use of these Tablets prevents stomach and bowel troubles, and if sickness comes suddenly they help bring the little one through. Mrs. John N. Pringle, Forest Falls, Ontario, Canada, writes:—"I think I can thank Baby's Own Tablets for my baby's life. He was badly constipated, but after giving him the Tablets they relieved him almost at once. I also find them good when he is at all restless and I cannot say too much in their favour."

Baby's Own Tablets make teething easy, are a positively harmless remedy for simple fever, indigestion, colic, constipation, diarrhoea and worms. Obtainable from druggists, also, post free, 90 cents the vial, from the Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., 66 Beekman Road, Shanghai.

A LETTER FROM LENIN.

APPEAL TO BRITISH WORKERS.

The interim report of the British Labour Delegation to Russia, brought to England by Mr. Tom Shaw, M.P., and Mr. Ben Turner, was issued from the Labour Party headquarters recently. The report makes no mention of a letter addressed to the workers in Great Britain which was sent to Messrs. Shaw and Turner by Lenin through a messenger when they were about to leave Moscow. The letter, which was received in duplicate in Russian and English, and was dated May 30, is as follows:—

Comrades.—First of all permit me to thank you for sending your delegation with the object of acquainting itself with Soviet Russia. When your delegation proposed to me to dispatch through its intermediary a letter to the British workers, and perhaps a proposal to the British Government, I answered that I gratefully accept the first suggestion, but that to the Government I must address myself not through the Labour delegation, but directly on behalf of our Government, through Comrade Tchitcherin. We have in this way addressed ourselves many times to the British Government with the most formal and solemn proposals to start peace negotiations. These proposals are still being made intermittently by Comrade Litvinoff and Comrade Krassin and our other representatives. The British Government consistently does not accept our proposals. It is, therefore, not surprising that with the delegation of British workers I should want to speak solely as with a delegation of workers and not in my capacity as a representative of the Government of Soviet Russia, but in the capacity of an ordinary communist.

"WORLD BANDITS."

I was not surprised to find that the view point of some of the members of your delegation does not coincide with that of the working class, but coincides with the view point of the bourgeoisie, the class of exploiters. This is because in all capitalist countries the imperialist war has again exposed the inveterate abscess—namely, the desertion of the majority of Parliamentary and trade union leaders of the workers to the camp of the bourgeoisie. Under the oblique pretence of the "defence of the country," actually defending the spoils interests of one of the two groups of the world bandits, the Anglo-French-American or the German group, they entered into an alliance with the bourgeoisie against the revolutionary struggle of the proletariat; they covered up this treason with sentimental shopkeepers' reformist and pacifist phrases about peaceful evolution, about constitutional measures, about democracy, &c. This was the case in all countries. It is not surprising that this very tendency existing in England has found expression in the composition of your delegation.

Shaw and Guest, members of your delegation, were obviously surprised and hurt by my statement that England, notwithstanding our peace proposals, notwithstanding the declaration of her Government, continues her intervention, is carrying on a war against us, helping Wrangel in the Crimea, and the White Guards in Poland—and they asked me whether I have proofs to this effect, whether I can state how many trains with munitions were delivered by England to Poland, &c.

I replied that for the purpose of getting access to the secret agree-

ment of the British Government it is necessary to overthrow it by revolutionary means and to lay hold of all documents of its foreign policy, as was done by us in 1917.

Every educated person, every one genuinely interested in politics, knew even before the revolution that the Tsar had secret treaties with the robber Governments of England, France, United States, Italy, and Japan for the partition of booty about Constantinople, Galicia, Armenia, Syria, Mesopotamia, &c. Only liars and hypocrites (excepting, of course, quite ignorant and illiterate people) could deny this or pretend not to know it. But without revolution we would never be able to get the secret documents of the robber Governments of the capitalist class. Those leaders or representatives of the British proletariat—whether they be Parliamentarians, trade unionists, journalists, or other people—who pretend that they are ignorant of the existence of secret treaties of England, France, the United States, Italy, Japan, and Poland for the plundering of other countries, for partition of booty, and who do not carry on a revolutionary struggle for the exposure of such treaties, show thereby needlessly once again that they are faithful servants of the capitalist. We knew this long ago. We are exposing this both here and in all other countries of the world. The visit to Russia of a delegation of British workers will accelerate the exposure of such leaders in England as well.

My above-mentioned interview with members of your delegation took place on May 26. A day later we received radios saying that Bonar Law conceded in the British Parliament that military help was rendered to Poland in October "for the defence against Russia" (of course, only for defence, only in October! In England there are still "influential Labour leaders" helping the capitalists to deceive the workers) while the periodical the *New Statesman*, one of the most moderate of all moderate among middle-class newspapers or periodicals, wrote about the new tanks being shipped from England to Poland, more powerful than those used during the war against the Germans. Is it possible, then, not to laugh at those "leaders" of the British workers who, with an air of hurt innocence, are asking what "proofs" there are that England is making war on Russia and is helping Poland and the White Guards in Crimea?

THE POSITION IN ENGLAND.

Members of the delegation have asked me what I think to be of greater importance, whether the formation in England of a consistent revolutionary communist party or immediate help of the working masses in England to the cause of peace with Russia. I replied that the answer to this question depends upon the convictions of those who give the answer. Genuine partisans of the liberation of the workers from the yoke of capital cannot possibly oppose the foundation of a communist party that alone is able to educate the working masses not after the bourgeois and shopkeeper fashion, but alone is able actually to expose, deride, and disgrace "leaders" who are capable of doubting whether England is helping Poland, &c. It need not be apprehended that there will be in England too many communists as even a small communist party is not existent there. If anyone persists still in intellectual slavery under the bourgeoisie and continues to share the middle class prejudices concerning "democracy," (bourgeois democracy), pacifism, &c., then, of

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Atsuta M. N. Y. K.	Aug. 10
Siberia M. T. K. K.	Aug. 10
Tenyo M. T. K. K.	Aug. 12
Monteagle	Aug. 12
West Ivan	Aug. 12
Lahore	Aug. 13
Mexico	Aug. 13
Toyohashi M. N. Y. K.	Aug. 15
Greenland	Aug. 15
Saucon	Aug. 15
West Campgaw P. S. Co.	Aug. 15
Kalyan	Aug. 15
Grace D.	Aug. 15
Takada	Aug. 17
Aki M.	Aug. 18
Eastern	Aug. 18
Nanking	Aug. 18
C. of Spokane	Aug. 19
Tenshin M. N. Y. K.	Aug. 20
Shidzuka M. N. Y. K.	Aug. 20
Africa M.	Aug. 21
Coset	Aug. 22
West Hika	Aug. 23
Delight	Aug. 25
Akita M.	Aug. 26
E. of Russia	Aug. 26
Plassy	Aug. 26
Birmingham	Aug. 27
Nile	Aug. 28
Kanagawa M. N. Y. K.	Aug. 30
Toba	Sept. 6
Shinjo M. T. K. K.	Sept. 6
Ningchow	Sept. 6
Alps M.	Sept. 7
Chicago M. O. S. K.	Sept. 9
Kansas	Sept. 10
Fushimi M. N. Y. K.	Sept. 11
Egmont C. D. N. Co.	Sept. 12
Vinita	Sept. 15
Easterling	Sept. 15
Cape May	Sept. 15
Melville D. R. D. Co.	Sept. 17
Surazi	Sept. 20
C. of Dunkirk	Sept. 20
Kanawna	Sept. 22
Tenyo M. N. Y. K.	Sept. 22

JAPAN, COAST PORTS, ETC.

Tsushima	Aug. 3
Haichang	Aug. 3
Haichang	Aug. 3
Luchow	Aug. 3
Suiyang	Aug. 3
Kailong	Aug. 3
Linan	Aug. 3
Taming	Aug. 4
Linan	Aug. 4
Nagato M. N. Y. K.	Aug. 5
Sinkiang	Aug. 5
Kwonggang	Aug. 5
Tsushima	Aug. 5
Indus M.	Aug. 5
Jeyapore	Aug. 5
Tsushima	Aug. 6
Loongang	Aug. 6
Shinjo M. N. Y. K.	Aug. 6
Haisang	Aug. 7
Kueichow	Aug. 7
Tean	Aug. 7
Nagato M. N. Y. K.	Aug. 9
Japan	Aug. 9
Panang M. N. Y. K.	Aug. 9
Calcutta M. N. Y. K.	Aug. 9
Hailong	Aug. 10
Laisang	Aug. 10
Chunsang	Aug. 10
Chuan	Aug. 10
Tsushima	Aug. 11
Sosho M.	Aug. 11
Haiyang	Aug. 13
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For Freight or Passage on any of the above Lines apply to—

DODWELL & CO., LTD., Agents.

COASTAL SHIPPING.

INDO CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

Destination	Steamer	Sailing
SHANGHAI via Swatow	Kwongsang	Thurs., 5th Aug. at daylight.
MANILA	Loongsang	Fri., 6th Aug. at 3 p.m.
SANDAKAN	Hinsang	Sat., 7th Aug. at noon.
STRAITS & Calcutta	Laisang	Tues., 10th Aug. at 3 p.m.
STRAITS & Java	Chunsang	Tues., 10th Aug. at 3 p.m.

CALCUTTA LINE.—This Line now affords regular sailings to Calcutta, Penang and Singapore; Returning from Calcutta steamers proceed via Straits, and Hongkong to Japan, occasionally calling at Shanghai.

All steamers have excellent passenger accommodation, are fitted with Electric Light & Fans and carry a fully qualified Surgeon.

SHANGHAI LINE.—Sailings approximately every five days between Canton and Shanghai, sometime calling at Swatow. Through tickets can be obtained and through Bills of Lading are issued all to Northern and Yangtze Ports via Shanghai.

MANILA LINE.—A weekly service is maintained with Manila by vessels with good passenger accommodation, sailings from both ports every Friday.

HAIPHONG LINE.—Sailings approximately weekly for passengers and cargo, calling at Haiphong when inducement offers.

BURNEO LINE.—One sailing per month between Hongkong and Sandakan by a steamer having up-to-date accommodation for passengers.

Cargo taken on through Bills of Lading for Kuala, Jesselton, Labuan, Tawao and Lahad Datu.

TIENSIN LINE.—A regular service is run from March to Nov. between Hongkong & Tientsin calling at Weihaiwei & Chafoo.

CALCUTTA LINE.

S.S. "LAISANG" will be despatched on 10th August, at 3 p.m. for SINGAPORE, PENANG & CALCUTTA.

Through Bills of Lading issued to

RANGOON, PORT SWETTENHAM & MADRAS.

For Freight or Passage apply to—

JARDINE MATHESON & CO., LTD.

General Managers.

Telephone No. 215.

C. N. C.

CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

For	Steamers	To Sail
SWATOW & SINGAPORE	Linan	4th Aug. at noon.
H'HOW, P'HOI & H'PHONG	Kailong	5th Aug. at 9 a.m.
SHANGHAI	Sinkiang	5th Aug. at noon.
MANILA, CEBU & ILOILO	Taming	5th Aug. at 4 p.m.
WEIHAUWEI, CHEFOO and		
TIENSIN	Kueichow	7th Aug. at 4 p.m.
SHANGHAI & TSINGTAO	Tan	7th Aug. at 4 p.m.
SWATOW & BANGKOK	Chusan	10th Aug. at noon.

SHANGHAI LINE.—PASSENGERS, MAILS AND CARGO. Excellent Saloon accommodation and ships. Electric Light and Fans in Saloon and State-rooms. Regular schedule service between Canton, Hongkong and Shanghai (thrice weekly) and Tsingtao (weekly), taking Cargo on through Bills of Lading to all Yangtze, and Northern China Ports. Passengers are landed in Shanghai, avoiding the inconvenience of transshipment at Woosung.

BANGKOK LINE.—Weekly service to and from Bangkok via S'ow.

For Freight or Passage apply to

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE.

Telephone No. 35.

Hongkong Aug. 3, 1920.

DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP CO., LD.

HONGKONG & SOUTH CHINA COAST PORTS SERVICE.

Regular Service of Fast, High Class Coast Steamers having good accommodation for First Class Passengers. Electric Light and Fans in state-rooms and Saloon and Excellent Cuisine.

FOR SWATOW, AMOY AND FOCHOW AND RETURN.

(Occupying 9 to 10 days.)

Steamships	Captain	Leaving
Maishong	W. C. Passmore	TUES., 3rd Aug. at 2 p.m.
Haiching	A. H. Stewart	TUES., 3rd Aug. at 2 p.m.
Haikong	J. S. Thomson	TUES., 10th Aug. at 2 p.m.

Arrivals and Departures from the Co.'s Wharf (near Blake Pier).

For Freight and Passage, apply to

Douglas Lapraik & Co.,

General Managers.

PACIFIC SHIPPING.

NEW YORK DIRECT.

Joint service of the

"BLUE FUNNEL" LINE

(Ocean S. S. Co., Ltd., & China Mutual S. S. Co., Ltd.)

AMERICAN & MANCHURIAN LINE

(Ellerman & Bucknall S. S. Co., Ltd.)

Sailings from Hongkong.	via Suez	27th Aug.
"BIRMINGHAM CITY"	via Suez	6th Sept.
"NIMROD"	via Suez	27th Sept.
"CITY OF DUNKIRK"	via Suez	

• Calls also at Boston.

Steamers proceed via Suez Canal or Panama Canal at Owners' option.

Subject to change with out notice.

For freight and particulars apply to

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE OR THE BANK LINE, LD, HONGKONG.

HONGKONG & CANTON REISS & CO. CANTON.

SHIPPING:

VESSELS ARRIVED.

From Manila, the Indo-China Navigation Co.'s steamer **WING SANG** brought this morning 300 tons for Hongkong. She encountered strong south-west winds—Mooring B 50.

The P. and O.'s **JEYPORE** arrived this morning from Sunderland via Singapore with 1,300 tons of general cargo for Hongkong and 2,400 tons for elsewhere. She also reports fresh S.W. monsoon.—Mooring Kowloon Wharf.

TO-DAY'S PICTURES.



OVERALL PARADE.

New Yorkers in all walks of life and of all ages joined in the huge overall parade there recently. Actors, writers and other artists led the parade. Children garbed in overalls made up one section of the demonstration.



ESSAD PASHA.

who was recently murdered in Paris.



"MOVIE" STARS.

Miss Pearl White (left), and Kay Laurell, known to all cinema-goers, recently returned from a short trip to Europe. Photo was taken on board steamship New Amsterdam.



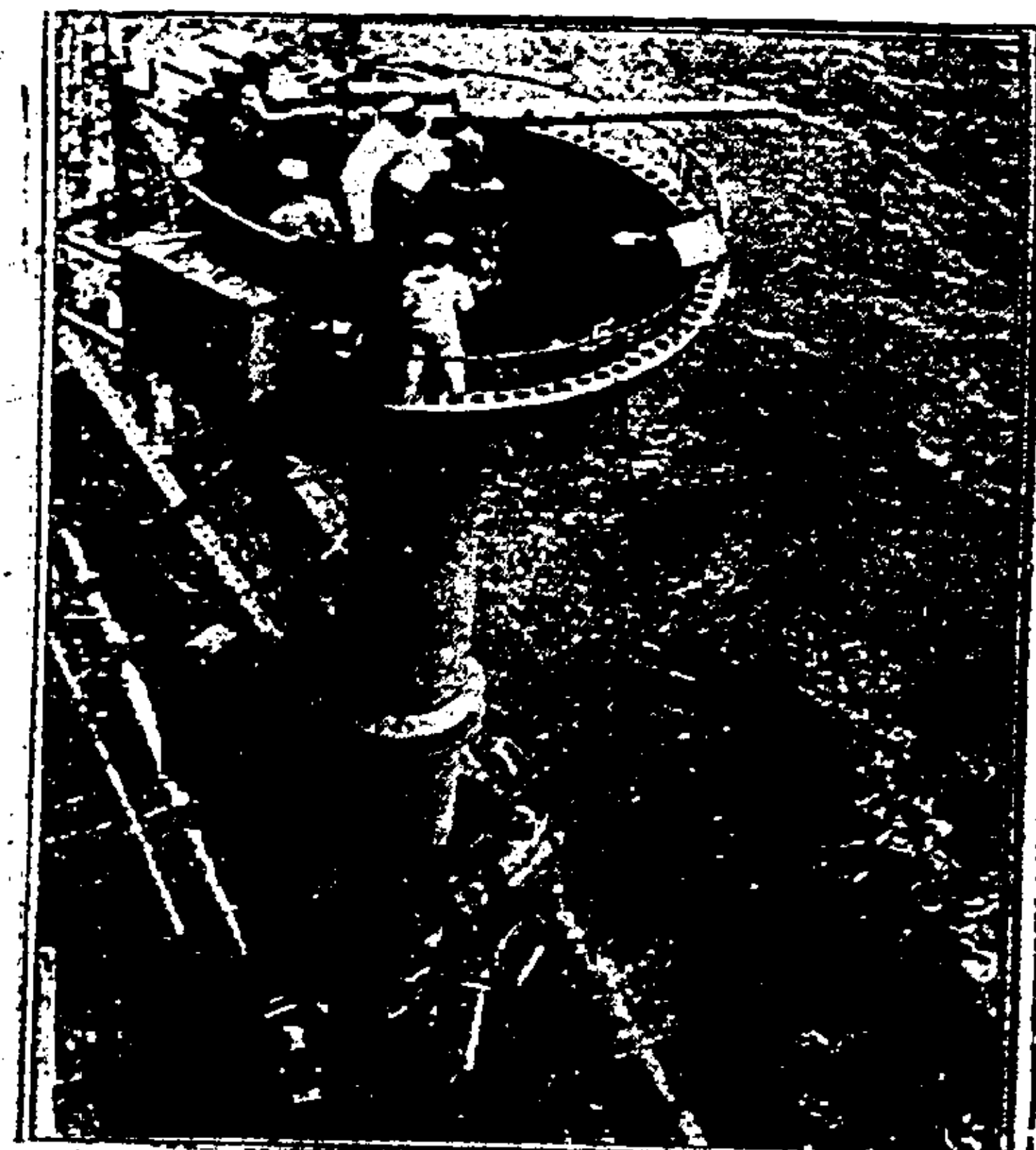
MISS HELEN TAFT.

Miss Taft, who is Acting President of Bryn Mawr College, is here seen in the procession of the faculty on Graduation Day.



MEXICAN UNREST.

Above are seen rifles and machine gun abandoned by Mexican troops in their flight after revolutionists had derailed their train.



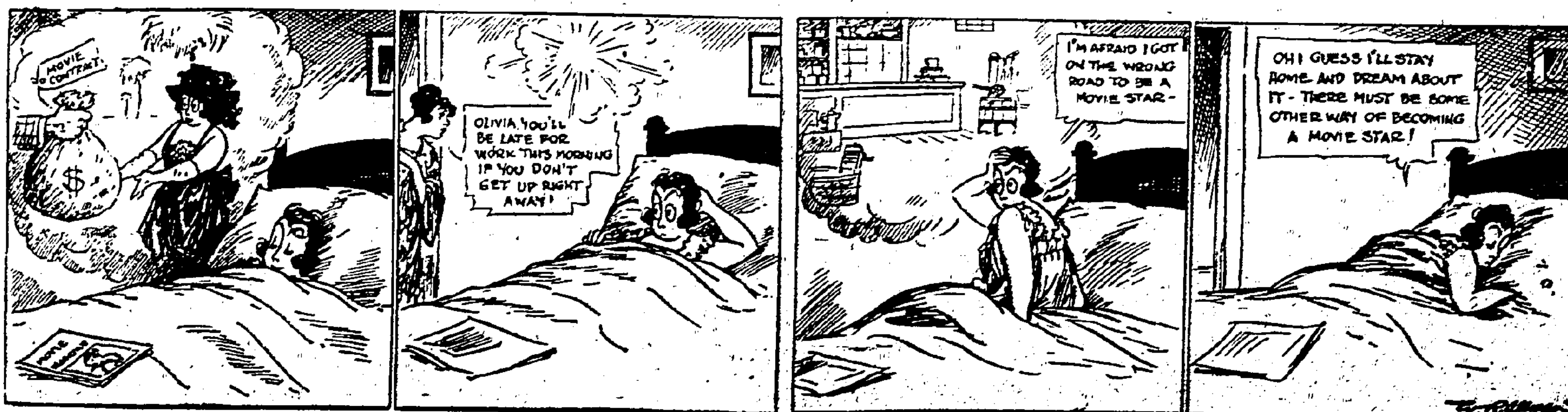
ANTI-AIRCRAFT GUN.

Anti-aircraft gun firing at a target. View taken from the deck of the U. S. S. Florida.

DOINGS OF THE DUFFS

Things Look Brighter for Olivia When She's Asleep.

BY ALLMAN



NOTICES.

AMERICAN EXPRESS COMPANY.

Established America 1841 Europe 1891.
HEAD OFFICE:— NEW YORK CITY.

WORLD WIDE SERVICE.

Exclusive Offices maintained at all principal cities in America.

Foreign Offices.

ANTWERP BARCELONA BERLIN BORDEAUX BREMEN BRUSSELS BUENOS AIRES CHRISTIANIA COBLENZ COPENHAGEN GENOA GLASGOW HAMBURG HAVRE KOBÉ LIVERPOOL LONDON LUCERNE MANILA MARSEILLES MONTREAL NAPLES NICE PARIS PETROGRAD ROTTERDAM ROME SOUTHAMPTON SHANGHAI STOCKHOLM TORONTO VALPARAISO YOKOHAMA

In Process of Organization.

ALEXANDRIA HAVANA RIO DE JANEIRO CAIRO MONTEVIDEO WARSAW

SHIPPING AND BANKING CORRESPONDENTS AT ALL PRINCIPAL CITIES AND PORTS OF THE COMMERCIAL WORLD.

OUR FACILITIES INCLUDE:

Financial, Transportation and Travel Service.
Advice on Packing, Shipping Routes, Foreign Customs Requirements.
Credit Information, Market and Trade Reports.
Financing of Imports and Exports.
Issuance of Drafts, Money Orders, Travelers Cheques, and Letters of Credit.
Bills of Exchange negotiated and collected.
Mail and Cable Payments effected.
Commercial, Time and Savings Deposits received in local currency, Pounds Sterling, United States Dollars, Peso, Tael and Yen currencies.

YOUR ACCOUNT IS INVITED.

C. H. BENSON,
MANAGER.
Hongkong.

SHIPPING.

THE ADMIRAL LINE

Freight Service to Europe.

Regular Service to

ANTWERP & ROTTERDAM.

S.S. "WEST CAMPCAW"

ABOUT AUGUST 15TH.

S.S. "EASTERLING"

ABOUT SEPTEMBER 15TH.

For freight space and particulars apply to:

BARBER STEAMSHIP LINES INC.,

THE ADMIRAL LINE

AGENTS.

Telephones 2477 & 2478

5th floor Hotel Mansions.

THE INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

JAVA SERVICE.

THE STEAMSHIP

"CHUNSANG"

will be despatched on or about 1st August, at 3 p.m. FOR.

SINGAPORE, PENANG, BATAVIA, SAMARANG & SOERABAYA.

CARGO ACCEPTED FOR

RANGOON, PORT SWETTENHAM, M. DRAS & CALCUTTA (via SINGAPORE) at current rates of freight.

For Freight or Passage apply to:

JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LTD.

Telephone 215

General Managers.

WATER RETURN.

Level and Storage of water in Reservoirs on July 1, 1920.

CITY AND HILL DISTRICT WATER WORKS LEVEL.

Reservoir	Level	Storage
1st Reservoir	142.5	1,000,000
2nd Reservoir	142.5	1,000,000
3rd Reservoir	142.5	1,000,000
4th Reservoir	142.5	1,000,000
5th Reservoir	142.5	1,000,000
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9th Reservoir	142.5	1,000,000
10th Reservoir	142.5	1,000,000

STORAGE IN MILLIONS OF DECIMALS OF GALLONS.

Reservoir	Level	Storage
1st Reservoir	142.5	1,000,000
2nd Reservoir	142.5	1,000,000
3rd Reservoir	142.5	1,000,000
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Consumption of water in the City and Hill District during the month of July 1920.

Reservoir	Level	Storage
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BANKS.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

Head Office 11, Gracechurch Street, London, E.C. 4.

Authorized Capital	£1,000,000
Subscribed Capital	£1,000,000
Paid Up Capital	£1,000,000
Reserve Fund	£1,000,000

The Bank of India Ltd. The Hong Kong Branch, Ltd.

Branches	Branches
Bombay	Calcutta
Canton	Cebu
Colon	Hankow
Harbin	Hongkong
Kobe	London
Lyons	Manila
Peking	Rangoon
Shanghai	Singapore
Tientsin	Yokohama

Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts at 2 per cent per annum on Cash Balances, and on Fixed Deposits at 4 per cent per annum.

For 3 months at the rate of 3 per cent per annum.

For 6 months at the rate of 4 per cent per annum.

For 12 months at the rate of 5 per cent per annum.

J. USING LY, Hongkong, 7th July, 1919.

PEAK TRAMWAYS CO., LTD.

TIME TABLE.

WEEK DAYS.

NIGHT CARS.

SATURDAYS.

SUNDAYS.

NIGHT CARS.

Act. Superintendent.

Hongkong, July 29, 1920.

MARTIN'S APIOL & STEEL PILLS

For Ladies.

MARTIN'S APIOL & STEEL PILLS

For Ladies.

MARTIN'S APIOL & STEEL PILLS

For Ladies.

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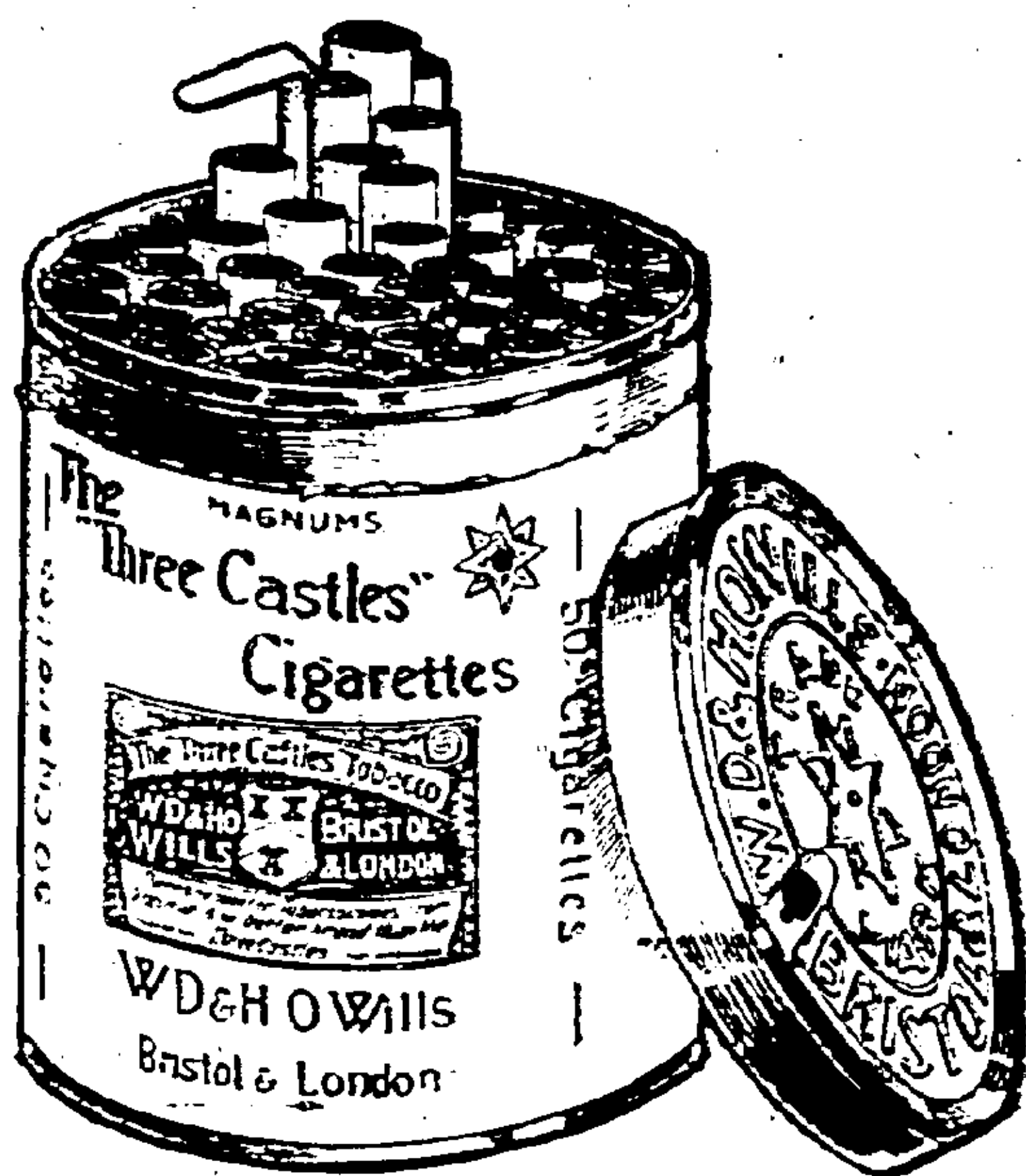
MARTIN'S APIOL & STEEL PILLS

NOTICES.

FOR EVERYDAY SMOKING THERE ARE
NO FINER CIGARETTES THAN

"THREE CASTLES"

SOLD IN PACKETS OF
10 & 20
AND IN TINS OF
50 CIGARETTES.



ALSO
MAGNUMS
PACKED IN AIR-TIGHT
TINS OF 50
CIGARETTES.

MANUFACTURED BY

W. D. & H. O. WILLS

IN BRISTOL, ENGLAND.

TO-DAY'S SHARE QUOTATIONS.

OFFICIAL PRICES	
Banks.	
H.K. & S. Banks s.	630
Marine Insurances.	
Cantons n.	390
North China b.	160
Unions b. 173 sa.	175
Yangtze n.	235
Far Eastern n.	175
Fire Insurances.	
China Fires n.	128
H. K. Fires b.	315
Shipping.	
Douglases b.	30
H.K. Steamboats sa.	245
Indos (Pref.) n.	18
Indos (Def.) L.R. s.	220
Shells n.	135
Ferries n.	27
Refineries.	
Sugars b.	231
Malabon b.	56
Mining.	
Kailans b.	95
Langkats b.	15
Shanghai Loans b.	15
Shai Explorations n.	130
Rauha n.	38
Tronchs n.	27
Ural Caspians n.	27
Docks, Wharves, Godowns, &c.	
H.K. Wharves b.	85
K. Docks b.	151
Shai Docks n.	123
N. Engineerings n.	129
Lands, Hotels & Buildings.	
Centrals b.	103
H.K. Hotels b.	125
L. Invest. n.	109
H. Phreys Est. b.	8
K'oon Lands b.	30
L. Reclamations n.	140
West Points b.	50
Cotton Mills.	
Ewas n.	1,560
Kung Yik n.	1,52
Lau Kung Mow n.	—
Oriental n.	—
Shai Cottons n.	1,270
Yangtzepeos n.	365
Miscellaneous.	
Cements b.	7,10
China Borneo b.	75
Do. Light old b.	56
China Providents b.	730
Dairy Farms n.	33
Electric H.K. n.	19
Electric Macao b.	27
Hongkong Ropes n.	23
H. Tramways s.	680
Peak Trams, old b.	6,10
Do. new n.	6,00
Steam Laundry n.	5
Steel Foundries n.	10
Water-works n.	134
Watsons n.	580
Wm. Powell b.	114
Wiseman b.	35
Bk. East Asia b.	120
Centrals b.	125
Macao El-ct n.	—

Hongkong, July 3, 1920.

TIDE TABLE.

2nd to 8th August 1920.

Day	High Water	Low Water	High Water	Low Water
Time	Time	Time	Time	Time
Mon. 2	10 12	7 9	10 12	7 9
Tues. 3	11 34	8 13	11 34	8 13
Wed. 4	11 34	8 13	11 34	8 13
Thur. 5	11 34	8 13	11 34	8 13
Fri. 6	11 34	8 13	11 34	8 13
Sat. 7	11 34	8 13	11 34	8 13
Sun. 8	11 34	8 13	11 34	8 13

m morning, a afternoon.

WEATHER REPORT.

July 31, 12a. 25m.—No returns from Japanese stations. Pressure has decreased slightly to moderate at all reporting stations: it is below normal over China generally. A typhoon is indicated to the N.E. of Luzon, but owing to lack of observations from the northern part of that island, no definite position can be given. Hongkong Rainfall for the 24 hours ending at 10 a.m. to-day, 0.05 inch. Total since January 1st, 10.22 inches, against an average of 53.08 inches.

FORECAST FOR THE 24 HOURS ENDING AT NOON TO-MORROW.

District	Forecast
1 Hongkong to Gap	Wind, fresh; fresh; squally; showery.
2 Formosa Channel	The same as No. 1.
3 South coast of China, between H.K. & Hainan.	The same as No. 1.
4 South coast of China, between H.K. & Hainan.	The same as No. 1.

C. W. JEFFRIES, Director.
H.K. Observatory, Aug. 3.

METEOROLOGICAL.

Previous Day	on date	on date
at 2 p.m.	at 5 a.m.	at 2 p.m.
Barometer	29.56	29.52
Temperature	82	84
Humidity	85	81
Wind Direction	SW.	SSW.
Wind Force	4	5
Weather	oq	oq
Rain	0.00	0.00
Highest open air	82	82
Lowest open air	81	81
Temperature on the 2nd	81	81

H.K. Observatory, Aug. 3, 1920.
C. W. JEFFRIES, Directors.

EXCHANGE.

(Opening Rate: closing Rate on Page 1).

SELLING.	
T/T	4/16
Demand	4/16
30 d/s	4/16
60 d/s	4/16
4 m/s	4/16
T/T Shanghai	Nom.
T/T Singapore	175
T/T Japan	143 1/2
T/T India	Nom.
Demand, India	Nom.
T/T San Francisco	75
& New York	206
I/T Batavia	Nom.
I/T Marks	Nom.
I/T France	9.90
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